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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873. NO. 301.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

CARLIST DEFEAT—COALITION BETWEEN INSURGENTS AND CARLISTS.

MADRID, August 30.—It is asserted that Hidalgo will be appointed Minister to the United States. There is a rumor current that Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, will shortly attempt on Spanish soil to proclaim his succession to the throne. Telegrams from the North announce the defeat of the Carlists under Salis after four hours fighting. Yesterday the insurgents hoisted a white flag on their works. As yet the operations before the town on the land side have amounted only to slight skirmishes. It is reported the Insurgents have agreed if Lord pushed, to deliver some of the forts to the Carlists on condition that all the Carlists at Valencia, some 4,000 in number, join the Insurgents in an attack on the Republican troops.

HAVANA AGAIN BESIEGED—LETTERS OF MARQUE FOR PRIVATEERS.

BAYONNE, August 30.—Carlist forces have resumed the seige of Bilbon. The Madrid government is powerless to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Carlists in Cantabrian coasts because of the large forces required to operate against the Insurgents. It is reported that the Republicans have under advisement a plan of issuing letters of marque to private vessels to cruise in the Bay of Biscay.

THE MOVEMENT OF REPUBLICAN TROOPS.

MADRID, August 30.—Ten thousand Republican troops have arrived at Vittoria in the province of Alava, on their way to Estella.

DON CARLOS AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

LONDON, August 30.—It is estimated that Don Carlos is successful in gaining the throne of Spain, the debt of the country will be increased one third.

PROJECT OF A NEW LOAN.

MADRID, August 30.—The project to raise a loan, the payment of which is guaranteed by revenues from the tobacco monopoly of the Philippine Islands, has been presented to the Cortes. The bill also abolishes compulsory labor on tobacco plantations by natives. The motion was declared urgent.

CARLISTS AGAIN OBSTRUCTIVE—NO AMNESTY.

MADRID, August 31.—The Carlists are again interrupting railway traffic and destroying rails on the lines between Madrid and the northern frontier. The Cortes has by a vote of 119 nays against 42 yeas rejected the proposition to grant an amnesty to intransigante insurgents.

England.

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES.

LONDON, August 31.—The *Observer* to-day says the reports which have been current for several days that further changes in the Cabinet are about to occur are premature, as no decision will be arrived at until the next meeting of the Cabinet, which will be held the latter part of September. It is probable that the Marquis of Hartington will succeed the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, Postmaster General, and that the Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster will become Chief Secretary for Ireland in place of the Marquis of Harrington.

France.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A POSTAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, August 30.—Duke De Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, says the government of France and the United States are still engaged in negotiations for a postal convention.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

PARIS, August 30.—It is reported the government will pay to Germany the last installment of the war indemnity on the 14th of October.

Marine News.

The Steamship Scotia has arrived at Liverpool, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 30, 2 P. M.—Consols 93¼@93⅝; American Securities—5-20s, '65, 95¾; '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie, 46⅞.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton quiet at 8⅝@9¼d. Sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 62s.

Present for the City of Pesth, Hungary.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—The Pork Packers Association of Cincinnati to-day held a meeting, and by a unanimous vote decided to present the "Hog Slaughtering and Pork Packing cartoons," on exhibition at Vienna, where they excite so much admiration, to Commerschy, of Hungary, who, in the name of the Association, will present the same to the city of Pesth, Hungary, where they will be accorded a public place in which to remain on public exhibition.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The remains of Dr. I. Clarence Stowalter, who murdered his wife and then committed suicide at Baltimore on Thursday night, have been interred in the Potter's field.

The report of an insurrection in Khiva and the execution of six hundred of the insurrectionists is said by a Brussells paper to be a hoax.

Advices from Lancaster, Ky., show a total of twenty-seven deaths from cholera since the disease began. Sixty white families, besides a large number of single persons have left town.

The Nebraska State Fair will be held at Lincoln. Extensive preparations are being made, and it will be far superior to any ever before held in the State. Among the premiums to be given are sixteen fine farms.

The receipts of cotton at Memphis thus far are nearly thirty-six thousand bales in excess of last year's receipts.

Mrs. Sarah O. Champion, a lady widely celebrated for her charities and philanthropy among the soldiers during the war died in Columbus, Ohio, Saturday morning.

A telegram from the United States Attorney at Louisville announces that he was forwarded report of Ku-Klux outrages in Kentucky, and says they are even worse than newspapers make them.

M. T. Rodman, the defaulting Deputy City Treasurer of Brooklyn, has been arrested and will fixed at $50,000, with two sureties qualifying in a double amount.

The Female High School building recently erected in Louisville at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars was formally opened by the city authorities Saturday. Every modern improvement has been lavished on it and it is pronounced one of the most complete buildings of the kind in the country.

A portion of a human body found in Oyster Bay, Long Island, has been identified, from the chain and locket, as that of Charles G. Kelsey, of Huntington, who mysteriously disappeared in November, 1872, after having been tarred and feathered, owing to his persistent attentions to young women after being requested to desist.

The Navy Department announces that letters and papers for officers and seamen abroad must be prepaid the same as other postal matter, else they will not reach their destination.

A dispatch to Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., of New York, from Galveston, states that the quarantine regulations which were to go into effect against New Orleans on Monday, have been withdrawn, consequently regular communication with Texas ports remains undisturbed.

The Italian Convention in session at St. Louis adjourned Saturday, having perfected a revision of the Constitution of the National Union. The question of holding Italian boys as slaves and leading them into vice and crime in New York and other cities was freely discussed, and a resolution adopted to take measures to stop the system and bring to justice those who infringe the law.

Henry Waterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was among the passengers by the Adriatic, which arrived at New York yesterday.

The Senate Select Committee on Transportation will meet in New York on the 10th of September, and not the 4th, as previously stated.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York that during September he may sell six millions of gold and buy half a million of bonds.

The report on the Wawasset disaster will be made public by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day.

A physician at Castle Garden, New York, announces the death of an emigrant of Asiatic cholera on Saturday.

The new and magnificent railroad car built by the Darlington and Missouri Railway Company expressly to carry N. Ireska fruit to the American Pomological Exposition at Boston on the eleventh of next month, arrived at Lincoln on Saturday from Portsmouth, where it was built.

Colonel W. W. Wheeler, a well-known citizen of Chicago, was found last night dead in his bed at the Gault House, it is supposed from the effect of an overdose of morphine, which drug he was in the habit of taking.

It is authoritatively stated that the Chicago Exposition building will be completed by September 15, and the committee have fixed on October 9th as the date of final opening.

Inducements Offered.

For cash and to prompt men, on sugars, fish, flour and all other goods at the Checkered Front, T. C. Jenkins.

THE NOVA SCOTIA STORM.

Further Destruction of Shipping and Loss of Life Reported—Great Damage to Buildings and Crops.

HALIFAX, August 30.—A dispatch from Sydney, Cape Breton, states that the schooner Enrope capsized in the gale of Sunday last and all hands were lost. There are over one hundred vessels ashore at different parts of Cape Breton. Seventeen are ashore at Lansburg. The schooner Ocean Wave dragged her anchors and went to pieces on Cape Hogan, all hands perishing. Another schooner lost two men, and a brig went down at her anchorage with all on board. Other in Caraibo Cove with all on board. Other vessels and crews are known to be lost. It is estimated that over one hundred buildings have been destroyed in Casno and vicinity, entailing a loss of over $100,000. At Canso every ship in the harbor is high and dry. Every wharf and building establishment has been swept away and *debris* lines the entire shore. The public hall there is a heap of splinters, in which is buried a splendid organ. All buildings, public and private, are more or less injured. The Catholic chapel is a ruin. The fishermen have lost all, and many of them had to flee from their dwellings, with their children naked, out into the pitiless storm. Out of a fleet of over three hundred fishing vessels only twenty remain. Several of the fishermen have lost in fish and gear, upwards of a thousand dollars each. One schooner lies a hundred feet above low water mark. A schooner belonging to Provincetown, Mass., in attempting to enter the harbor of Shelburne, on Sunday night, struck a reef off Black Point, and as she dragged her anchors the captain, his wife and infant left the vessel, and after rowing about all night landed about noon next day in a very exhausted condition. The remainder of the crew, numbering twelve men, left the wreck in two boats and have not been heard from. The vessel sunk. It is said that forty dead bodies have drifted ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and at other points bodies are washing up on the beach. The steamship Saltwell, Captain Marce, from London for Sydney, Cape Breton, foundered off Seatarie on Sunday night at eleven o'clock. The life boat with the captain and fourteen of the crew reached Point aux Pins at 6 o'clock Monday morning. One boat with six men was lost alongside of the steamer, and another boat with nine men is missing, but is supposed to be at Louisburg. Two brigs and two schooners are ashore at Lingan and at Menhaden five schooners are totally wrecked. Seamen were washed from a fishing schooner in the harbor of Halifax, and the brig Oak Point, which left Halifax on Sunday, foundered the same night. The crew were saved. The crops throughout the county of Cape Breton are badly damaged.

A schooner from Labrador arrived to-day. She spoke an American fishing schooner in the Straits of Canso, which reported thirty American fishing schooners ashore at Pleasant Bay. It is reported that forty American fishing vessels were lost off the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and that only eighteen lives were saved out of all the crews, but none of the late arrivals confirm the report. At Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, the storm was very destructive to life and property. The destruction of fishing boats is unprecedented. Six square rigged vessels were wrecked on the northern coast, and the crews of two of them were drowned. Four American fishing vessels are also reported wrecked and the crews all lost. Dead bodies and wrecked material are floating ashore daily. Harvests and buildings on Prince Edward Island are damaged. A number of buildings were blown down. The schooner Bonnie Jean was lost with all hands at Cape Cavendish. The ship Duncansby, number laden, for Liverpool, is a total loss at Covehead; the crew saved. The Collector of Customs at Magdelen Island reports fifty British and American vessels ashore there.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, August 30.—D. W. Gooch has been selected by the Republican State Committee to preside over the Convention at Worcester on September 10th.

Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committee have called a State Convention to meet here September 24th, to nominate an opposition ticket. They adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee the time has come when all patriotic and intelligent electors of Wisconsin, who seek the election of honest, capable and uncorruptible men to office and a complete and permanent reform in public affairs, irrespective of past political association, should unite in one convention, upon one platform, and upon the same candidates, and assist the same candidates and assert the sacred right of electing their own rulers, independent of corrupt party power and of the decision of all professional politicians and political rings allied with or apologizing therefor.

Mississippi.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special last night says the Republican Convention nominated W. H. Gibbs for Auditor, George E. Harris for Attorney General, and T. W. Cardoza, colored, Superintendent of Education.

The platform agreed to embraced the following points, showing a steadfast faith in the old Republican landmarks: The preservation of the union of States; strict enforcement of law, equal rights and privileges to all; universal education; retrenchment in expenditures, rapid economy and equal and uniform taxation; opposition to fostering monopolies at the expense of the masses; honesty, capacity and fidelity to the test of political preferment, recognizing no distinction in the rights of all the children of the State to equal privileges; and a pledge to support the present educational institutions and system.

THE CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—Aleck Davis, the colored candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, was a barber here a few years since. During the existence of the Metropolitan police he was appointed turnkey at the Second police station, which position he held to the time of his leaving, and during the war he was cook in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Confederate regiment.

SENATOR ALCORN CAN BE A CANDIDATE.

MEMPHIS, August 31.—Senator Alcorn arrived here to-night en route home. He is confident as to the result of the contest between him and Gen. Ames. He has called a mass convention of the Republicans of Mississippi to meet at Jackson on the 15th of September.

FIRE RECORD.

Burning of a Planing Mill at Massilon, O.—Loss $15,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILON, O., August 30, 1873.

This morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a large frame building, owned and occupied by Mong & Crawford as a planing mill, was burned to the ground, together with their drying house and lumber yard. Loss $15,000; no insurance. The destruction of machinery, boilers and engine will be a total loss. No insurance. The loss is about fifteen thousand dollars.

Female College Destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 30.—The Presbyterian County Female College building, at Greencastle, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $12,000; no insurance.

House Burned—Two or Three Persons Injured.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., August 30.—The Eldridge House was burned to-night. A portion of the furniture was saved. Two or three persons were injured, but no lives lost. Loss unknown; insurance $35,000.

Burning of a Distillery at Potaka, Ind.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—An *Enquirer* special from Potaka, Ind., reports the burning this morning at two o'clock of Bingham & Hinds' large distillery at that place, with a bonded warehouse and other buildings. Total loss estimated at $50,000. There were one hundred and fifty hogs burned to death, three thousand bushels of corn and thirty or forty barrels of whisky were destroyed.

Death of an Old Inhabitant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., August 30, 1873.

Dr. Willis Merriman, late President of the Ohio and Indiana Railway, now part of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, died at his residence in this place at eleven o'clock this forenoon, in his seventy-third year. The Doctor was among the first inhabitants of the place, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Completion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

LITTLE ROCK, August 30.—The last spike was driven of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad at Fulton this evening. The road is now completed from St. Louis to Fulton, a distance of four hundred and sixty-one miles. This road connects the northeastern States with Texas and the Gulf Coast. Arkansas and the Red River country rejoice over this event as the heavy growing cotton crop will move.

Arrest of an Escaped Jail Bird.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 30, 1873.

John Henry, charged with the larceny of a set of harness, was arrested in Wheeling this afternoon and brought to jail here to answer the charge. He was one of the prisoners who escaped with Henry Briceland, the murderer, last April, and had not been heard of until this afternoon, when Sheriff Ramsey was notified by telegraph of his presence in Wheeling.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Massacre at Fort Sill.

Small Force at the Garrison.

ANXIETY FOR THEIR SAFETY.

The Wealth of Oakes Ames.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1873.

A letter, written a short time before the approximate date assigned for the reported massacre at Fort Sill, speaks of the garrison as much reduced in numbers. After the departure of the cavalry on their scouting expedition, not more than one hundred effective troops were left at the post. The post is only a fort in name, consisting of a small number of stone buildings occupied as officers' quarters, barracks and store houses, all built facing the parade in the center. There is no encircling parapet or stockade, so that with the shelter afforded the attacking savages, it would be extremely difficult to defend the post. Fort Sill being the headquarters of the Tenth Cavalry, there are about twenty ladies there, the wives and families, besides children of officers of the regiment. Some days, it is thought, must elapse before anything can be heard from the post, so as to relieve entirely the painful anxieties which exist respecting the safety of the garrison and the women and children within its comparatively defenseless buildings. The nearest auxiliary post, since the abandonment of Fort Arbuckle, is Fort Gibson, one hundred and fifty miles distant eastward. Waco, Texas, the point from which the report was sent, is two hundred and fifty miles south. At that point and Fort Gibson there are telegraph stations.

The Wealth of Oakes Ames.

The settlement of the estate of Oakes Ames shows that his wealth was two millions instead of six, and he was a heavy loser by his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Imported Merchandise.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1873.

Circulars to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The special attention of Collectors and other officers of the Customs is called to the 36th section of the General Collection act of March 2, 1799, and article 4, part 4, Revised Regulations relative to the entry of imported merchandise, by the agent of the owner or consignee, in case of the sickness or absence from the port of such owner or consignee, and to section 8 of the Warehouse Act. Instead of said law and regulation, the following instructions recently issued to the Collector of the Port of New York are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of Customs officers generally:

"In order to do away with certain irregularities which have been in some cases connected with the entries of imported merchandise, and for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the entry on the proper person, it is hereby prescribed that agents and attorneys (unless they are the consignees, and as such mentioned in the bill of lading) shall not be permitted to make entry of merchandise in the name of their principal unless their principal is absent from the limits of the Collector's district, or sick, and then only upon their taking and filing an affidavit at the Custom House to the effect that their principal is absent from the district, or is so sick as to be unable to be personally present at the Custom House. When entry is allowed to be made upon such affidavit shall be annexed to the bond for the production of the required oath, and form part of the records of the case."

No entry of imported merchandise by the agent or attorney will be permitted except under the conditions above set forth, unless in cases where the officer receiving the entry has personal knowledge of the absence from the port or the sickness of such of owner consignee, in which case an indorsement to that effect shall be made on the entry by the officer, which shall take the place of the affidavit referred to.

[Signed] WM. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1873.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $79,937; legal tender notes, new issue, $78,236,551; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $277,763,449; one-year notes, 1863, $53,615; two-year notes, 1863, $25,950; two-year coupon notes, 1863, $31,100; compound interest notes, $473,240; fractional currency, first issue, $1,049,604; fractional currency, second issue, $3,161,562; third issue, $3,424,498; fourth issue, first series, $21,602,440; fourth issue, second series, $10,555,955; fourth issue, third series, $1,705,509; total, $401,583,434.

The Late Railway Accident Near Muir, Mich.—Coroner's Investigation.

GRAND RAPIDS, August 30.—From the testimony given in the first examination before the Coroner's jury and statements made by the brakemen to a reporter, it would seem that the accident on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, near Muir, was due to the neglect of the brakeman sent by the conductor of the passenger train to flag the freight train, who was to go far enough away from his train to show the signal. There was a heavy fog at the time and the freight train was moving on a down grade. The express passed No. 13, a through freight, at Owasso, it usually passes it at Lowell, thirty-eight miles west of Owasso; the express, which was due at Muir, a village six miles west of Ionia, at 4:20 A. M., was approaching Muir, still twenty-five minutes late as when it left Detroit, at one and a quarter miles east of Muir, the drive wheel broke off at the axle, and the train came to a stop; it was then ten minutes to five; in five minutes more it should have arrived at Muir; the conductor sent brakeman McNell to the front, and telegraphed back to St. John to stop No. 11, but it had passed there; there were two other stations between St. John and Muir, but no night operator: McNell returned to the train on a handcar with the section foreman, Isaac McMullin, Conductor Knill had sent baggage-master Darvey and brakeman W. P. Brown back to flag No. 13. It was foggy, and they could not see far; more than one hundred yards. The flagman went only a third of a mile and waited at the bridge, across Stony creek. Knill returned and followed the flagman, and the conductor put up a signal for him to stop; only one hundred yards east of the bridge—the customary fog signals. The section foreman, McMullen, also went to the flagman, saying that better go on further. They replied, "Who is doing this flagging?" he said no more; said Brown, the flagman, he waited there fifteen or twenty minutes after McMullen came before No. 13 came in sight; Engineer Montruel heard the torpedoes and saw the flag signal 100 yards ahead, at the same time and whistled down brakes; the brakesmen quickly responded; it was down a grade of forty or fifty feet to the mile, in the valley of the Maple river, from Pewamoa, a small station four miles east of where the train was flagged The last he knew, the fact of a heavy grade there is well known; had not used steam for the last mile before seeing the signal; reversed the engine and opened the sand box while the fireman set up the brake on the tender; having done all that was possible to lessen the catastrophe, the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine; there were thirty freight cars, mostly loaded, moving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; in the rear of the express came the eastward-bound freight. The track was wet with fog, and the train could not be checked, but slid rapidly on at the rate of at least ten miles an hour, when it struck the rear of the express. The engineer testified that he could have stopped the train for certain if flagged one and a half miles further away, and probably if half a mile further. Judging from all that was done between the stopping of the express and catastrophe, there was time for the flagman to walk to Pewamoa, where they would have found a freight train taking wood and water. A reporter says he walked from the place of the disaster to the bridge over Stony creek, where the flagmen say they had stopped, and the engineer and conductor of the freight both say that they have walked it easily on the track.

The State Fair at Mansfield, O.—Its Prospects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 30, 1873.

There is already quite an irruption of visitors to attend the Ohio State Fair, to commence on Monday. The entries up to Saturday evening are two thousand, which is considerably in excess of last year at this time. Although the stock exhibition was a feature of last year, there is a much finer show promised for this year. Fine herds of cattle are already entered, which are claimed as the best ever put in exhibition at a State fair. Iowa and Minnesota have asked for and obtained a place for the exhibition of products, and a hall has been assigned them. They will make a fine display. The weather is favorable and the prospects good for a successful fair.

Railway Accident Near Galion, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALION, O., August 31, 1873.

A frightful accident occurred a few miles west of this place, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, last evening. A train with two passenger cars coming in from the West ran into a farmer's wagon, containing himself, wife and two daughters, killing the children outright and severely injuring the father and mother. We learn that the latter has since died. The wagon was reduced to fragments and one of the horses killed. The farmer urged his horses forward with the whip, with the evident intention of crossing the track ahead of the train. The engineer gave the usual signal of danger, but was powerless to avoid the calamity.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1873.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING BY FORGED RAILROAD BONDS.

A bold and nearly successful attempt at swindling of forged bonds was made in Wall street this afternoon. F. W. Holbrook, of the firm of J. W. Eddy & Co., bankers, was in his office, when he was accosted by an old gentleman named Brown, who does business in Cedar street, and with whom Holbrook was well acquainted. Brown introduced one William son, described as a fine looking man, saying he wished to borrow $28,000 for sixty days, at seven per cent. and commission. He offered as security thirty $1,000 New York Central Railroad seven per cent bonds of 1876. Holbrook took one of the bonds and went out to place the loan elsewhere. He succeeded, and soon returned for other bonds, and to his astonishment Williamson had gone. He then examined the bonds which purported to be signed by Evarts Corning, President, Gilbert L. Wilson, Treasurer, and Jacob Steinberg, Register of coupons, and found the signatures were forgeries. Holbrook immediately stopped the loan just arraigned, and informed the detectives. Holbrook says he has every belief in Brown's integrity, and is convinced he was entirely deceived. Brown says he become acquainted with Williamson in March last, when he claimed to be interested in a patent then lately introduced; of his antecedents he knows nothing, and cannot give any information regarding his place of residence. On Thursday, while passing through Broad street, he was hailed by Williamson, who said he wished to raise some money upon New York Central sevens of 1876, and asked him to negotiate the loan. Brown replied that he would upon suitable commission, and made an engagement with Williamson, when the latter was to bring the bonds to the office of Eddy & Co. Small lots ranging from $10,000 to $30,000 are reported to be held in Wall street as collaterals. Many exaggerated reports are circulated as to the extent of the forgeries. The original issue of these bonds amounted to $300,000, and with a commission of one-half per cent they have been converted into stock and the amount outstanding reduced to $195,000, so that the forgers are likely to be traced and the perpetrators detected.

MORE FORGED CERTIFICATES IN THE MARKET—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Some time ago the police were informed that an effort would soon be made to place on the market forged certificates of the New York Central stock, and they were on the alert. To-day detectives had hardly got the particulars of Williamson's attempt to secure a loan on some of the forged certificates, when word was brought them that one Leonard Brown, of 113 Broadway, was endeavoring to place sixteen of the bonds with Olcott & Co., to which firm he had previously disposed of genuine bonds. The firm, on examination, found that one of the sixteen offered bore a number corresponding with that of a genuine bond already in their possession, and close scrutiny showed the entire fifteen were forgeries. Detectives then ascertained that Warden Sherman, of No. 9 Nassau street, was endeavoring to negotiate for Brown a loan of $25,000 or $30,000 worth of New York Central stock, consolidated issue, with Thomas Denny & Co., of Jauncey court. A detective called at Sherman's office and saw Brown there. He was impatient and was walking up and down the office. Sherman entered directly after, and handing Brown a bond told him he could do no loan on such stock. Brown left the office, rested on the stairs by a detective, who found on him eight forged $1,000 bonds of the New York Central Railroad, consolidated issue. Brown was taken to the Central office and locked up, and the detectives further succeeded in recovering sixty-two forged bonds similar to those offered Olcott & Co. From two firms, the names of which are not given, the police say there are $1,000,000 of forged bonds ready to flood Wall street, and that $250,000 were to be offered to-day. The public are cautioned to critically examine the following New York Central sixes of 1883, 1887, 1876, and Buffalo, New York and Erie sevens.

OPERATOR OF RAISED RAILWAY CERTIFICATES ARRESTED.

John H. Horton has been brought to this city from Providence, where he was arrested on Wednesday last, on a charge of operating a few months ago in Lancaster, Pa., in raised certificates of stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Before he became a fugitive he secured, through his operations as charged, from Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, letters of credit on Osgood & Co., of this city, for $26,000 and got the money.

A LOAN FOR THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

President Watson, of the Erie Railway Company, is going to Europe on Wednesday next to negotiate a loan of forty millions for the purpose of carrying out the extensive improvements contemplated by the directors for some time.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived, steamships Calabria from Liverpool and Smidt from Bremen. Arrived steamships City of Antwerp, City of Brussels, Adriatic and Spain from Liverpool, and Herman from Bremen.

CASUALTIES.

Taking Poison by Mistake—Fatal Result.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHELBY, O., August 30, 1873.

A single man by the name of Taylor, aged about twenty, living near Ganges, in this county, accidentally took some poison for ague yesterday and died within two hours.

Accidental Drowning.

CLEVELAND, O., August 30.—Patrick Hawley, a laborer, while unloading ore from a vessel, fell from the plank into the river and was drowned. He leaves a family.

Two Men While Asleep are Run Over and Fightfully Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 30.—Two young men from Washington, Illinois, William Shean and George Duran, while walking to Indianapolis, sat down on the L. C. and L. Railway to rest, eight miles west of here, fell asleep and were run over by the East bound express, at about three o'clock this morning. Shean's left shoulder was badly mashed besides internal injuries, and Duran's skull and left arm were fractured. Both are in a precarious condition, especially Duran, and it is hardly possible they will survive.

Two Men Knocked from a Freight Train and Killed.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—As a freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was passing under a bridge at Laclede, eight miles from this city, last night, a brakeman named Atwell, and another man named Arthur McGinnis, who were standing on top of one of the cars, were knocked off and killed. Arthur McGinnis is supposed to have been recently employed on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad.

Accidentally Shooting by a Policeman.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Policeman Price shot John Caban dead to-night in a beer saloon on Callowhill street. Price was in pursuit of a prisoner, and Caban, it is alleged, interfered and the pistol was accidentally discharged. Price gave himself into custody.

A Dead Body Found.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNOBSTOWN, IND., August 31, 1873.

A man by the name of George Alexander, colored, was found dead, yesterday, about one mile north of the city. His body was brought to the city for an inquest to be held.

Railroad Accident—Several Circus Performers Injured.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—As a train of cars on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad was leaving East St. Louis for Belleville, last afternoon, having on board part of Lent's circus, a Pullman car, containing about forty performers, jumped the track at a switch, and after being dragged some distance, now lies turned over on one of its sides. F. M. Ketch, manager of the circus, was badly cut in the face, and John McLean, ring master, considerably bruised. All were badly shook up and more or less bruised, but none seriously injured.

THE RACES.

Lively Trotting Match on Saturday.

The trotting match at Friendship Park on Saturday, the last of the series of races under the auspices of the Friendship Association, was, in point of interest, a great success. The attendance was not as large as on previous days, but the race, as will be seen, was the most exciting of all. For three heats there were eight horses contesting, and no one gained more than one heat. It required six heats to determine the match, and in consequence the pool selling and betting was extremely lively, and a large amount of money changed hands. Belle Berkley, although by no means the favorite at 4 to 1, was on the race, while Skylark came in for the second prize. Following is the

SUMMARY.

Trot for $1,500 for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, best three in five.

J. Odkirk, Freehold, N. J., bk. m. Lady Gertrude	2	1	2	3 dis.
Frank Thwaite, Lambertville, N. J. g. g.	3	2	3	4 5 d. r. o.
Dan. H. Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio, b. m. Mary Tipton	4	3	4	1 2 dis.
Joseph Headley, New Hope, Pa., g. g. Snow Flake	5	4	5	6 dis.
Ow. ey, Pittsburgh, names s. g. Major	7	5	6	dis.
O. S. Rowe, Fairbanks, s. g. Skylark	1	7	2	3
George Smith, Steubenville, b. m. Belle Berkley	6	6	7	3 2 r. o.
B. Marshall, Freehold, N. J., s. m. Patchen Maid	8	8	8	7 6 7 3 2 r. o.

Time—2:34½, 2:40, 2:40, 2:39½, 2:38¾, 2:38½.

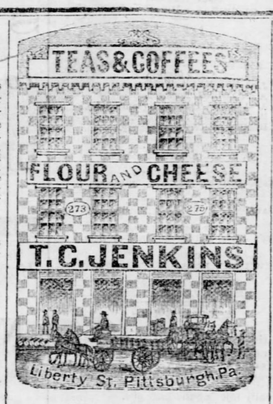
The Convicts' Revolt.

The Prison Board of the Western Penitentiary held a meeting on Saturday to investigate the cause of the insurrection in the shoemaking department of the institution, and to ascertain the injuries done. The Board exonerated Mr. Day, the foreman of the shop, from blame, and ordered several of the prisoners to solitary confinement. The convict shot by Mr. Day is still lingering, but slight hopes for his recovery are entertained. Mr. Day is not seriously injured.

Celery the Year Round.

Celery salt is a delicious relish for flavoring soups, gravies, &c. It is highly appreciated by those who are fond of celery, being in a powdered state, combined with a little salt. Put up in bottles —retail price twenty-five cents each. For sale, wholesale, by

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, 231 Liberty street.



THE CHECKERED FRONT,

THE GREAT

FLOUR, GROCERY AND TEA HOUSE OF PITTSBURGH

JAVA FLAVORED

ROASTCOFFEE

For which I have secured Copy Rights. All other brands only imitations.

TEAS

The largest stock of Teas ever held by any one house in Pittsburgh.

Dealers can save from 5 to 10 per cent. from Eastern jobbers' prices by buying in Pittsburgh.

Eastern invoices duplicated in quality and price.

Call and see goods and prices.

CANNED GOODS

Full and Complete Stock of Every Variety.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

Complete Assortments of GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

KEPT BY ANY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

Fall Catalogue

WILL SOON BE ISSUED,

Giving Prices in Full on Articles in Stock.

FLOUR.

THE ONLY HOUSE

THAT HANDLES

Jenkins's Snow Flake, Golden Fleece, The Celebrated White River, Jenkins's Lilly Mills, City Mills, Springfield, Red Jacket for Bakers. Corn Meal and Rye Flours.

FISH! FISH!

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Quality and Weight Guaranteed.

N. B.—No Charges for Drayages.

All orders by mail from responsible parties promptly filled at lowest rates.

T. C. JENKINS

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — PLUMBER — A GOOD Plumber, at PACKARD, GOFF & CO'S, Youngstown, O.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO will have had experience in the prescription depart. Most complete recommend. Apply or address, CHAS. ABEL & CO., No. 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED — FIVE COAL MINERS, (married men preferred.) Farm and Garden Hands; several Girls and Women wanted to do housework and cooking in and out of city. Employment Office, No. 1 Ninth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR 80 Beaver county Farms, from 20 to 400 Acres each, the best Farms in the market. Price from $30 to $100 per Acre, and about 30 Farms in other counties, within fifty miles of Pittsburgh, with improvements to suit any one wishing to buy a Farm. Also, five first-class Dwelling Houses in the city, near the Park, to select from. KEYS, 43 Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 TO $20 PER Day. Agents wanted everywhere. Arizona Diamond S ore, 27 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. d*

WANTED—AGENTS—TO EMPLOY A few men to travel and transact business connected with the sale of my new Steam Washer, which I have so extensively advertised in double column and whole page advertisements. 300,000 sold already. Call and get a house and outfit. The most valuable article ever offered, and no article better advertised. Sells rapidly and must be so, for it renders universal satisfaction. J. C. TILTON, 107 State street. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BY A SINGLE Gentleman, in a central locality. Address Crop, Commercial office.

BOARDING—WANTED, A MARRIED Couple to occupy Second Story Front Room, furnished, at 83 Isabella street, Allegheny city. References required.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A neat Furnished room, suitable for two gent seats. 153 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling, 8 rooms, situated on corner Fifth and Hiland avenue; will rent one or two years. Inquire on the premises or to Judge STERRETT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—TWO VERY desirable Office Rooms, on second floor, fronting on No 116 Federal street. One of the best buildings in the city. Rent low to first applicant. Inquire of EDWARD GROETZINGER, 116 Federal street, corner Park Way, Allegheny City. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE AT BRADDOCK'S FIELD, doing a fine business. For terms, etc., inquire of WM. FAUSET, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. Send for

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

THE Philadelphia Gas Works are sadly crippled for want of coal. The strike, at the Westmoreland county mines, has cut off the the supply, and Philadelphia will be without gas if the strike does not soon come to an end.

THE Democratic Deputy City Treasurer of Brooklyn, who robbed the city of $205,000, has not been arrested. "*He knows too much,*" it is said, and he is therefore *let* alone. Those who have shared *his stealing* and dread exposure have *sufficient* power to prevent his arrest.

THE New York Liberals, it seems, interpret *the action of the* Wilkesbarre Convention as notice to them that the Democratic party has dissolved its connection with them. JOHN COCHRANE is very mad about it, and vows all sorts of revenge, of course; but the great public consoles itself with the reflection that when rogues fall out honest men are sure to get their dues.

THE editor of the Knoxville (Iowa) *Democrat* thus jokes over the condition of the peeled and scattered party in that State:

"There is not enough left of the old banner under which we have been fighting for years, to patch the seat of the trowsers of a Court House rat. We are scattered; and in the race through the brush the devil will not only get the hindmost, but may gobble the whole lot. Which will be a good joke on the devil!"

THE telegraph informed us, on Friday, of "a large mass meeting of colored citizens" at Baltimore, who passed resolutions denouncing the Republican party. The Baltimore papers of Friday, however, say it was a small meeting, got up by one or two soreheads, and adjourned without passing any resolutions, the sentiment of the meeting being just the reverse of that reported by telegraph.

A GHOST, in the central part of this State, has alarmed those who were conscious of its presence, by leaving, in the soft clay in which they were standing, the distinct impression of a gigantic human foot. The foot was not visible, but the impression of it was clear and unmistakable. At least so they say; and they are at their wits end to account for it. Perhaps it was the ghost of the Democratic party *making tracks.*

THE Ohio Democratic platform declared that the party "insists that our tariff should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries;" but our Pennsylvania Democrats, in adopting the same platform, struck out the words we have quoted, and their platform, therefore, is altogether silent on the tariff question. On that issue the Democracy of Pennsylvania have no opinions for the public eye.

THE letters of Sir SAMUEL BAKER to Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, on the subject of his African discoveries, do not bear out the report that he had verified the fact that Lake Albert Nyanza, at the head of the Nile, was connected with, and practically extended into, Lake Tanganyika. He says that all the natives he saw assured him that such was the fact, and the speculation rests upon that basis, alone. *The report of the natives may be true; but the scientific world will doubtless prefer to wait for more reliable testimony before accepting it as a geographical fact.*

MR. J. LAWRENCE GETZ, the Democratic back payster, who represents Berks county in Congress, denies that he was absent from the floor of the late Democratic State Convention, as reported by telegraph. He attempted to defend his own course in voting for the back pay, and admits that then "there was an attempt on the part of a few to hiss him down," but claims that when he came to the defense of his colleague, SPEER, the hisses were silenced by the applause. That is, he admits that he was hissed, but denies that he was "hissed from the floor," and that is the way J. LAWRENCE gets out of it.

MURDER is murder, no matter by whom committed. It is to be hoped that the recent execution, in California, of the white killer of a peaceable Indian may have due effect on the reckless adventurers of our Western frontiers generally. The precedent is a healthy one, and should be zealously followed up. No inconsiderable portion of our troubles with the tribes has arisen from the impunity with which men who hold that the only good Indian is a dead Indian have butchered the red man on the most flimsy pretexts of provocation. A rigorous gallows enforcement of the principle of exact and equal justice would reinforce the President's peace policy wonderfully.

THE Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, a shrewd political observer, is reported to have recently expressed the opinion that the back pay grab will almost entirely revolutionize the personnel of the next Congress, and that the popular feeling against it in every direction is intense and unrelenting. In this—particularly as regards the Republican party—he is undoubtedly correct. Experience has fully demonstrated that the members of that party are, as a whole, invariably *in the habit of verifying their professions of political virtue by their practice.* That, when brought to the test in this matter, they will be found fully to possess the courage of their opinions—supplementing their honest convictions by just as noble and determined action—there can be no manner of doubt.

THE evidence printed in the New York papers concerning the robbery of the Brooklyn City Treasury, shows that a year ago the Deputy City Treasurer, RODMAN, stole $55,000 of the public funds was detected in it, and the money made good to the city by SPRAGUE, the City Treasurer; but, notwithstanding the plain proof in his hands that RODMAN was a thief, SPRAGUE continued him in his office as Deputy. The facts of this year-old robbery were carefully kept from the public at the time, and in the meantime RODMAN has gone on with his thefts, increasing his defalcation from $55,000 to $203,000. It is a disgraceful affair throughout, and shows that the line of distinction which is drawn in New York between a thief and what is called there "an honest man" is so indefinite as to be scarcely perceptible.

A NEW, and apparently valuable feature, in the operation of a certain class of oil wells in the petroleum territory of Canada, has lately been introduced. The innovation consists in the application of wind power to the pumping of wells which have a small supply of water, but furnishing from five to fifteen barrels of fluid per day, or such as are better known as accumulating wells. A thoroughly practical test of the feasibility of operating these wells by power has recently been made. It would seem that the introduction of this power in Canada and our own oil regions must necessarily give a considerable impetus to the production of crude oil, for the reason that many of those wells now abandoned may be operated at a profit, which have heretofore proved a source of loss, from the fact that the product would not pay the expense of running them by steam power, the cost of fuel and attendance being greater than the amount realized from the sales of oil.

A MOVEMENT is reported to be on foot, looking to the establishment, during the next Congress, of a National School of Mining and Metallurgy under the patronage of the Federal government, at which young men, appointed by a Board of Examiners before whom any one may appear who shall file applications at the proper times and under prescribed conditions, can enjoy opportunities of acquiring a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of mining and metallurgy needed to make them, with subsequent practice of their profession, accomplished engineers. No doubt the establishment of such a school would go far to supply a great and yearly increasing want. Whether, however, it would meet existing needs as well as if left to private enterprise and liberality, is perhaps an open question. A system of technical education worthy alike of our country and of its resources, is one of the pressing requirements of the age, but the experience of the country with regard to government Agricultural Colleges, has not been of a kind calculated to beget any special confidence in the ability of Congressional bureaus and committees to manage it.

A LEADING free-trade paper gravely essays to show that it is an absolute impossibility for the United States to compete in the iron markets of the world with "labor made artificially dear by a protective tariff." When TALLEYRAND, at the close of an eloquent argument designed to prove the impossibility of a revolution, was quietly informed that a successful uprising had already taken place, he is reported to have exclaimed, "So much the worse for the fact—the theory is invulnerable." This, most likely, is also the view of the journal in question with reference to the subject on which it treats. "Not only" says the London *Times*, "is it next to impossible to sell English iron in the United States, but we find the American ironmasters competing with us in the Canadian market;" while an English iron merchant *who states that his connections extend nearly all over the world, bewails, in the same journal, that "with every month's continuance of the present scale of prices, our foreign competitors are gaining more and more strength to maintain the struggle for the trade of the world in iron." If our iron masters shall have the good sense to keep prices down to a reasonable level, not only will it not be long before they obtain full control of the home market, but the day is not distant when they will push British iron out of the very markets where it has so long had a monopoly. And this victory will be chiefly the result of that decried "protective tariff" under whose operations our iron industries have experienced such an enormous development.*

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

There is nothing to surprise in the fact that the Israelites are again objects of persecution in the empire of our illustrious friend and ally, the Czar. About two years ago, as readers will recollect, some thousands of Jewish families in Southwestern Russia were scattered and sent to wander by the government, and perhaps some foreigners, who gave any attention to the subject, never fully understood why the professors of the same faith everywhere in the empire were not treated in the same way. The difference of treatment seems to depend more or less on the character and spirit of the Israelites themselves as well as of the surrounding "Gentile" population. In other words, the authorities of the government measurably indifferent or enjoined from above to wink at neglect of general laws, are compelled to enforce them, sometimes by the Christian zeal of one portion of the people and sometimes by the Judaical enthusiasm of another portion. Kiew or Kiev, the scene of persecution at present, is a most religious city. Among its many churches is that of St. Nicholas Thaumaturgus or the Worker of Wonders, and the place is still farther consecrated by the presence of the bones of OSKOLD, who was in life not only a saint but a prince as well. There also is one of the most distinguished monasteries in Russia, that of Peterchoi, the cavern over which it stands having been excavated by St. Antony himself. There besides is the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, more than seven hundred years old. Moreover the city contains a famous theological seminary, and is besides memorable in history as the "spot on which Christianity was first planted among the barbarians of the Russian steppes." Hence, the city being in Russia it is easy to account for the devotion of its inhabitants to the faith, and for the earnestness with which the *popes* or clergy denounce toleration of Jewish residents as a sin. In order to realize their pious wish to be rid of their polluting presence, the clergy have only to insist upon the execution of an old Russian law which excludes the disciples of MOSES from the capital and all the chief cities of the empire. Those Israelites only who secure a special permit of residence from the Minister of Justice are exempt from the operation of this law, and to obtain such a license is a matter of extreme difficulty. Thus nearly all Jewish residents of Russia are exposed to the constant peril of banishment within twenty-four hours, and the German Israelites of Kiew, who seem in part to have provoked their fate by their zeal in the observance of their religious rites, are the victims of the old law. It is also possible that the suspicion with which all Germans are now looked upon in Russia may have had somewhat to do in arousing the popular resentment against them. Many of them, however, are German subjects, and provided with passports from Berlin, and their banishment has called forth earnest protest and remonstrance from the press in Germany, which exhorts the government to interpose for the protection of its injured people by enforcing respect for their passports. But it seems little likely that Russian policy will be influenced by the appeal.

THE relations between capital and labor in England would appear to be constantly growing more and more critical. Our latest files contain the details of a great movement of capitalists and employers to resist the aggressions of the Trades Unions. The new organization is termed the "National Federation of Employers." The objects of the association are, avowedly, to promote and maintain such relations between capital and labor as will secure perfect freedom to both, and conduce to the welfare of the whole community. Associations of employers are to be formed in all the various cities and manufacturing centres, and individual employers are permitted to join and be represented in the Federation under certain conditions. The Federation is to be managed by a President, Treasurer and Council of not less than twenty or more than fifty members, to be elected annually by the members. The Council is to meet every three months, and also at the special call of the President, or of three members of the Council, or of twelve members of the Federation. The movement has been instituted by some of the largest and heaviest manufacturers in England. Capital to the amount of over a thousand millions of dollars is already represented, and it is expected that in a short time the Federation will include almost all the leading firms in the country. The organization, which would seem to indicate that the employees of Great Britain look upon arbitration as a failure, is viewed with great bitterness by the Trades Unions, who regard it as a virtual declaration of war against them. It is an ominous spectacle. On both sides, probably, rights have been far more keenly felt than duties faithfully regarded; and it is pretty certain that, however necessary may be the formation of the Federation as a counter movement to the workingmen's organizations, it will increase, rather than modify, the intensity of the pending struggle between capital and labor in that country.

THE decrease in imports of dry goods still continues. The importations at the port of New York for the month of August amounted to $14,381,088, against $20,925,850 last year, and $19,576,121 in 1871, thus showing a decline as compared with August, 1872, of $6,541,871. The total imports for the past eight months foot up $86,211,033, against $105,127,519 last year, and $95,593,364 in 1871. The entries for consumption are about nine million dollars below last year; the withdrawals from warehouses about one and a quarter millions; while the entries for warehousing show a decline of nearly $10,000,000. It further appears, from a comparison of figures, that the amount of goods entered for consumption for eight months, was greater twenty years ago than at the present time, while the total importations for the eight months of 1853 show a difference of only about $9,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the present year. The special value of this exhibit consists in the proof it affords that the extravagant habits into which, during the past few years, our people had gradually drifted, are slowly giving way to those better and safer practices which prudence and patiotism dictate.

PERSONAL.

At the approaching assembly of German journalists, to be held at Hamburg, a German newspaper about to be started at St. Louis will be represented through a negro gentleman, its proprietor. It will be favorably known as the only black journalist who has yet appeared on the continent of Europe.

Hon. John P. Hale, who in his time has filled a large space in the public vision, is rapidly falling, and cannot long survive. His health, precarious for the last ten years, had been nearly restored when he met with the accident the results of which are slow wearing him to his grave.

A few days ago the fat men of Connecticut had a grand clam-bake. There were six men present who "boobed the scale" over three hundred pounds, six-teen who went over two hundred and forty-five, and all about thirty who reached over two hundred. A jolly time was had by the corpulent excursionists, who seemed largely to enjoy the fun.

It is reported that General Belknap, our gallant Secretary of War, has made a successful raid on the hand of a widowed sister of Gen. Hazen.

Mack, one time editor of the Chicago *Republican*, now of the St. Louis *Democrat*, is to make another change of base in journalism, it is said. It is reported that "Mack" is to become the editor of the new Brooklyn daily.

The most remarkable of Minnesota's many remarkable products is the man who came out ahead against three-card monte, the other day. A. D. Wilson, a Republican legislator. He staked his gold watch at the sinful game and lost, of course. His luck, instead of "churching him," raised by subscription the money for him to buy another time-piece. Then the monte-thieves were stricken in considence on discovering that they had fleeced a servant of the Lord and returned the watch, leaving the Rev. W. $110 ahead.

An uncle of Mrs. Carl Schurz recently died in Hamburg, leaving her a fortune of $170,000.

As is generally known, Prof. Edward T. Cox, the efficient State Geologist of Indiana, has been absent in Europe for several months, acting as Commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna. It is announced that he will return home early in September, and with him, or soon after him, will come a number of the heavy capitalists of Europe, who have been induced by the Professor to visit that State, with a view of inspecting the facilities offered for the manufacture of iron and Bessemer steel. If the advantages are found to be as represented, it is their design to invest largely in such manufactures at an early day, thus adding greatly to the wealth and industry of Indiana.

Jeff Davis has resigned the Presidency of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, it was such a libel on his career.

A fine monument to Commodore Perry has recently been placed over his remains in Island Cemetery, at Newport, R. I.

An Englishman residing in one of the South Sea Islands, possesses the faculty of discerning the approach of a vessel a day or two before it becomes visible, and even of describing its shape, and whether it be a brig, a schooner, or a bark. He states that it is possible to discover ships which by reason of the shape of the earth are not perceptible by the direct action of sight, by means of the vapors which collect on the horizon at a certain height above any such object. The shape of the little cloud thus formed enables him to determine that of the vessel beneath the horizon. He adds that such observations can only be relied upon in clear weather, and when made from high ground.

Californians are boasting of a new domestic fowl, the chaparral cock or churra, which is easily domesticated, and when properly cooked, is superior to chicken for eating. The churra is about the size of a curlew, with a topknot, and a long tail of beautiful colored feathers. It is a great enemy to snakes and vermin.

September Magazines.

Harper's sustains the old reputation for variety. No reader, whatever his taste, can fail to find in it something to his liking. Both the prose and poetical contributions are unusually interesting, while all the editorial departments are admirably sustained. The Editor's Easy Chair was contributed by Dr. Samuel Osgood. He is not a strong writer, but a sensible man with an Addisonian style.

The *Atlantic* gives a second number of Mr. Hoppin's "Glimpses of Contemporary Art in Europe;" a camping sketch of the Canadian Forest; "Two Week's Sport on the Coulonge River," by George W. Pierce; the continuation of Deforest's story of "Honest John Vane;" Dr. Holmes' last Phi-Beta-Kappa poem; "The Rhyme of St. Christopher," by Longfellow, and other articles. Robert Dale Owen relates his "Experience of Community Life," and Shaler's "Summer Journey of a Naturalist" gives an appetizing description of the mountains of Virginia.

The *Galaxy* publishes an article by the late Edward A. Pollard on "The Anti-Slavery Men of the South." At the head of the list are placed the names of Thomas Jefferson and Henry Clay. An interesting feature of the article is a letter which Pollard wrote to Mr. Greeley, in 1860, in advocacy of the reopening of the slave trade. A Southerner of the Southerners in the times before the rebellion, and thoroughly reconstructed after it, Pollard was one of the most candid of writers, never afraid of the truth, no matter whom it hit; his articles are among the most valuable contributions to the history of Southern society.

Scribner's opens with an interesting illustrated account of "A Cruise Among the Azores." This is followed by an excellent paper on "The Central Park," not a rehash of guide-books and Commissioners' reports, but a scholarly article of critical and artistic value. W. W. Faris takes up the question of "The Liberty of Protestantism," and denies with vigor the leading assertions of "An Orthodox Minister," in his article on this subject, published in the *Monthly* for July. Augustus Blauvelt continues his papers on "Modern Scepticism." The Dartmouth, Amherst and Miami University address of Whitelaw Reid, on "The Scholar in Politics," is also published in this number.

Lippincott's has more of that well told and finely illustrated series, "The New Hyperion," a further installment of Margaret Howitt's pleasant descriptions of "Our Home in the Tyrol," and a third illustrated article, "The Count de Beauvoir in China," commencing a series of "Sketches of Eastern Travel." Travel, indeed, almost monopolizes the number. Poems and the pleasant "Monthly Gossip" make up the number.

Old and New casts its editorial eye over the great States of Europe and finds that their local politics are all turning on one series of questions, the power of the Roman Catholic Church. George M. Kellogg writes ably "Against Darwinism," from the physicists' point of view. Edward Stanwood discusses "Farming and Railroads," insisting that all the latter are not to be confounded as evildoers. A health paper on "The New England Sphinx," the ambitious and intellectual young school-ma'am who works herself into the grave, ought to be universally read and heeded. G. A. Schmitt writes informingly of the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions. "T. G. A." contributes a notable conversational study of spiritualism in a sketch of "At the Medium's." There is good poetry, and the editorial departments are as usual excellent.

The Popular Science Monthly contains an interesting illustrated article on "Glass Sponges," a biographical sketch and portrait of the late Prof. John Torrey, a curious article on "Tongueless Speech," another of Herbert Spencer's studies in sociology, a paper from the *Spectator* on "The Intellectual Powers of Birds," and others of interest, besides the usual interesting notes, miscellany, literary matters, &c.

The *Herald of Health* has a considerable variety of brief and interesting papers, while there is the usual variety of instructive and entertaining editorial matter.

Demorest's Magazine continues to maintain its deserved popularity, its fashion illustrations being remarkably fine, and its literary matter meritorious and well arranged.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Boston has just organized a new monetary institution called the "Mortgage Company." The design of this company is to secure a working capital of $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares at a par value of $100 each. The capital thus obtained is to be loaned on first mortgages of real estate to the extent of fifty per cent. of the actual cash value of the property.

Among the abandoned industries of the South which will probably be taken up again is the manufacture of leather from alligator skins. Some of the Southern papers are urging the people in their vicinity to turn their attention to the matter.

Three cents per mile is hereafter to be the rate paid for passage on first-class railways in Illinois. This is one of the fruits of the recent act "to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination."

The cost of teaching German in the public schools of Cincinnati is seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, and yet the *Gazette* says none of the graduates of the German schools of the city can teach the German language.

The perplexities of fighting cotton caterpillars are likely to make lunatics of many of the planters. A Georgia paper says: "Some of our planting friends have been using arsenic in water on their cotton in order to kill the caterpillar. Finding that the first shower of rain washed all the arsenic off, some now propose to add molasses as a mucilage."

The Free Methodists of New York refuse membership to persons who use tobacco or liquor in any form, or who are members of secret societies. They also prohibit the wearing of gold or costly dress. Why do they not go right off and stand up and be angels?

Nineteen car-loads of corn were recently shipped by an Iowa Grange to Toledo, realizing from ten to twenty per cent. above the cost of production. Encouraged by this the granges have called for more cars, and are going to construct elevators, buildings, machinery, &c., of their own.

It is thought that British Columbia will be admitted to the benefits of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, although not a part of the Dominion of Canada at the time of the signing of the treaty.

The druggists of Vermont meet in convention at Burlington, September 9 and 25. The question of adopting some plan to raise the standard of knowledge and experience of compounders of prescriptions will be earnestly discussed.

Two Austrian vessels have just reached Philadelphia which started from Port Said, Egypt, on the same day, about twelve weeks ago, and continued together for one week, when they lost sight of each other. Curious to state, they both arrived in port upon the same day and almost at the same hour.

A new railroad car seat has just been invented. The cushions rest on a wooden frame, to which is attached eight springs, and so arranged as to accommodate the seat to the movement of the car, as well as to the motions of the persons occupying it. One of the peculiarities of the seats consists in the fact that each passenger occupies his pa- without inconmending his neighbor.

A member of the St. Louis Board of Trade has had charges preferred against him for returning to his principal $1.25 per bushel on the latter's consignment of 1,000 bushels of wheat, when in fact he had sold it for $1.30. The explanation given to the accounted for by the fact that the better price had been offered for the wheat and declined, and the broker had therefore pocketed the loss without saying anything about it.

This is the time when sturdy farmers slouch round behind the bars with their hands in their pockets to look at "that punkin" and wonder if it will be large enough to take to the county fair. This is the time they take every visitor round to see "some pears in is pears," and they "calkerlate they'll get the prize;" and this is the time "that consarned peddler must have cut that punkin and stole those pears," and "if I ketch him, I'll—!"

A striking proof of the general revival of shipbuilding interest exists in Baltimore in the fact that already a great want of hands is felt, and all the ship-yards of that important port are at work to the measure of their capacity.

The surviving soldiers of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers are making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of the City of Mexico, which takes place on the 14th of September, and all who served in the war, by land or sea, are invited to participate on the occasion.

The latest animal monstrosity hails from Connecticut, in the shape of a recently born calf, with its heart suspended on the outside, but connected with the internal organs as usual. The calf was perfect in size, and apparently every way natural, with this exception.

England, it seems, is outstripped in the iron trade not merely by the United States, but by France. The contract for twelve thousand tons of steel rails recently advertised for by the Belgian government, has been taken by an Iron manufacturing firm in France.

It is stated that the insurance companies will not derive more than five per cent. net salvage on the property saved from the fire in East Boston. The underwriters say that this experience has taught them a lesson, never to insure sugar which is stored beneath jute, hemp, and other goods of like nature.

From Saratoga, where there is a congregation of bankers, brokers, capitalists and others assembled, we hear of a scheme, to be presented to the next Congress, for substituting twenty-five per cent. of National bank notes for the twenty-five per cent. of legal tenders now required by law.

New York, it appears, doubles its assessed valuation every fifteen years. There has been a heavy advance in the value of real estate in that city during the past five years.

The political pot is boiling even in Iceland. High revolt has broken out there against Danish dominion.

The people of California have a theory that the real pearl oyster is to be found in their waters, and are determined, if possible, to add pearl fishing to the number of their industries.

Coffee is lighter than before the duty was taken off. Owing to the lighter supply from the producing countries, particularly from the greatest—Brazil—and the fact that the trade has been so speculative in the last two years, two or three New York capitalists almost controlling the entire market.

The assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in Illinois, according to the late assessment returns from the several counties, amounts to a total of $1,194,225,550. The total population of the State may be estimated at little short of 3,000,000.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

STATE NEWS.

The children of Dennis McCarn, of the Cope farm, near Oil City, were left alone in the house, and taking a can of oil too near the stove, an explosion occurred, burning the youngest, a boy of fourteen months, to death, and fatally injuring the little girl.

Mrs. Mary Moore, who resided near New Salem, Fayette county, died on Tuesday morning last, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

A little son of Frederick Kleinsmith, of Reading, fell from a wagon, on Tuesday, receiving such injuries as to cause his death the next morning.

Mrs. Caroline Richings Barnard is playing in the "Sea of Ice" at Wood's Museum, Philadelphia.

A minister in Cumberland county yielded to the wiles of a fair widow, despite the fact that he was well along in years and had a wife and family. The matter came to light, the frail woman made a full confession, and the preacher resigned his charge and left for parts unknown.

Gen. E. A. Wilson, the Republican nominee for Controller of the Treasury in Ohio, is a son-in-law of the late Hon. A. J. Cline, formerly of Hollidaysburg. General Wilson at one time published what was then the *Blair County Whig*, now the *Tribune*.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will shortly discharge about one thousand employees along the line of their road, and that they have countermanded an order for fifty additional locomotives that were to have been built at once. The cause assigned for this is the depression in the coal trade, owing to the recent general strikes in this end of the State.

A lady in McConnellsburg was stung on the hand by a tomato worm, one day last week, and for a time it was feared that she would lose her life, but she recovered.

The local option business in Phillipsburg, Center county, is making things lively. Numbers of liquor dealers have been arrested, and their friends are shooting through windows of the residences at those who caused the arrests.

The Greene county Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will hold its next annual fair on the fair grounds in Carmichaels, on the 16th and 17th of October.

Mr. John Woodcock died at his residence near Altoona on the 27th, at the age of seventy-three years. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than half a century.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: The work of grading the Ligonier Valley Railroad is progressing rapidly, more than one half of it being done. It is expected that the trains will be run from Latrobe to Ligonier by January 1, 1874. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have agreed to ballast the road, to put down the rails, and to place the rolling stock upon it as soon as the ties are down.

The time fixed for holding the annual fair of the Westmoreland Agricultural Society has been changed to the four days commencing on the 7th, and closing on the 10th of October.

The Countess Von Mallinekrot, banished from Prussia under the recent decree concerning the Jesuits and other religious societies, has purchased five acres of land near Wilkesbarre, and will establish thereon an Augustinian convent and school.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic church in Sharpsville, Mercer county, was laid on Sunday last.

Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment P. V. V., will have a reunion at Titusville on the 1st of October.

Says the Indiana *Democrat*: Mr. Wm. Fair, of Blackford township, is a remarkable instance of how a man can bear close confinement and still enjoy good health. Over twenty-three years, on account of mental derangement, produced by religious excitement, he has been confined and part of the time chained, but latterly confined in a small building adjacent to the residence of the family. He is hearty and stout, although over seventy years of age, and enjoys his waking moments in preaching, praying and singing.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on their grounds at Brownsville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 17, 18, 19, 1873.

A servant girl jumped from a window in the second story of a hotel in Tidioute, and broke her arm and otherwise injured herself, and all because a stranger entered the room through mistake.

The Warren county Fair will be held at Belvidere, commencing on Tuesday, September 30th, and ending on Friday, the 3d of October.

A man in Lancaster carelessly threw a lighted cigar on the dress of a lady. The thin material almost instantly blazed up, and, but for the presence of mind of a gentleman who saw the affair, the lady would, no doubt, have been burned to death.

The Somerset Agricultural Fair will be held on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of September.

Five residents of Wilkesbarre accidentally met the other day whose aggregate weight was 1,300 pounds. The lightest kicked the beam at 205 and the heaviest at 285.

BLACK WALNUT STUMPS, brought from the interior of Virginia, are now shipped from Richmond to Northern cities, to be made into buttons. If Virginia should utilize all her resources in this style, she would soon be one of the wealthiest States of the Union. She has all the natural wealth of Pennsylvania—all the agricultural fertility of our State—and more abundant water-power than Massachusetts. When they shall all be cultivated as they ought to be, Virginia will be the Empire State.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Adopt the Preventive Policy.

Severe spells of biliousness, indigestion, chills and fever, diarrhœa, nervous headache and physical exhaustion are quite usual at this season. These are visitations which everybody is anxious to avoid, and a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will unquestionable fortify the system against them, the most valuable medical advice which can be offered at this time to persons subject to such complaints or at all sensitive to atmospheric changes, is to commence taking this powerful vegetable alterative and invigorant without delay. Forty-eight hours will not have elapsed after the first dose before a marked change will have manifested itself in the condition of the system. The ultimate result will be a habit of body so regular, a genial condition so vigorous, that however unhealthy the season may chance to be, the system thus refreshed and reinforced will be in the best possible trim to encounter it.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
B. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poliander, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$8826,253 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,873 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

Executors, Guardians, or other legally appointed Trustees, will receive interest on Trust Funds from the day deposited until the day drawn, and no notice will be required for drawing out.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holdman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES'

Isaac Jones,	C. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,	Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter,	Jno P. Hoadley,
Harvey Childs,	R. F. Jones.
	Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9. M

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SUITS.

A Few Left that will be sold Very Cheap

TO CLOSE STOCK.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN

DRESS GOODS,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

NEW GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.

A LARGE STOCK OF

New Flannels.

Great Bargains in Every Department.

A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

CHOICE STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

Llama Lace Sacques.

Talmas and Shawls.

Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.

Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.

Tamise Cloth, De Laines, Cashmeres.

Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.

Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

Foulard Silks spotted and plain colors.

Marseilles Quilts.

Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pittsburgh Female College,

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.

Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Will enter the second year of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and the ablest diplomas will be awarded to those who complete the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The coming year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.

Send for catalogue. Address as above, or apply by mail or in person.

The Fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.

Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

Newell Institute.

YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn avenue.

BOYS' DIVISION, (Removed to) 47 Seventh street, near Penn.

Time of Re-opening September 8th.

Applications received on and after September 1st.

Spacious and tasteful Rooms in both Divisions.

The Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for College. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.

The same THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching in all the classes.

A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $30 per half year.

For Register of Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.

A STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely obtained through EFFICIENT Teachers, warrants the Principal in soliciting a confidence and continued support.

J. R. NEWELL, PH. D., Principal.
H. NEWELL, Assistant Principal.

Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is provided for in that Fidet Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Pennsylvania Female College

FIFTH AVENUE—EAST END.

Opens Wednesday, September 17th.

Offers every advantage for a thorough Education. Preparatory Classes to the highest Collegiate Course. Diploma given upon completion of regular course.

College reached via Roups or East Liberty station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and via Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Street Railroad.

For the convenience of students, the college wagonette will leave run at stated hours along Fifth avenue from the head of Anderson avenue, and from the junction with Penn, passing through East Liberty via Penn avenue and Shady lane.

For further particulars address

JAS. BLACK, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

LINDEN HALL,

A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,

In the village of Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens August 27.

Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN,
Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,
Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs E. J. Smith, Packer Col. Institute, by letter till September 1st or later personally.

For catalogues address as above. MTH

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WM. ABRAHAM, the principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be as-isted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of our Bookstores.

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OIL CLOTHS!

The Largest Stock, in all Widths, of

American Manufacture

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand, in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security, have 14 years to run, and are offered at 85 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 30, 1873.

We note two decisions concerning advances made by bankers on bills of lading of interest to business men and banks.

The first is where a Chicago bank brought suit to recover the value of a lot of grain consigned to defendants.

The consignor drew his draft against the shipment and had it discounted by the bank in question, they taking as security the bill of lading. The defendants received the grain but refused to pay the draft, holding that they were entitled to the proceeds on account of a balance due them by the consignor on a previous draft. The New York Court gave a decision in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that the transfer of a bill of lading, under the circumstances, transferred the title to the grain; that upon the refusal of the defendant to accept the draft the plaintiff's title remained unimpaired, and the defendant was liable for the money advanced upon the security of the bill of lading. It is also decided that where the consignor is indebted to the consignee for advances, and has agreed to give him a proper lien on the property, the lien is good; but the consignee does not obtain any right as against a *bona fide* pledge for value of the bill of lading made prior to the delivery of the property to the consignee.

The second case presents the same points and is decided in the same way by the Missouri Courts.

A consignor ships flour to his agent, and on faith of the bill of lading has his bank discount his draft on the consignee to which was attached the bill of lading, but which was not indorsed over to the bank. The consignee refused to accept a draft, as the drawer was already indebted to him for advances made prior to the shipment. It was held that the bank had the property in the flour and could hold it against the consignee.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	119¾
1874	116¾
1904	117
1865	118¾
1865, new	116¾
1867	118¾
1868	118¾
10-40s	116¾
Coupons	116¾
Gold	115¾
Currency 6s	119¾
Tennessees, old	81¾
Tennessees, new	81¾
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	91¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¼
United States 6s, 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1864	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¾
United States 10-40s	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Sixes	119¾

—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873:

NET RECEIPTS.

From customs	$188,089,522 70
From internal revenue	113,729,314 14
From sales of public lands	2,611,987 32
From miscellaneous sources	29,067,955 45
Total receipts	$333,733,204 67

NET EXPENDITURES.

For premium on purchase of bonds	$5,105,919 99
For civil and miscellaneous purposes	19,328,110 66
For War department	46,923,128 31
For Indians and pensions	27,311,131 74
For Navy department	23,586,256 79
For interest on the public debt	104,750,688 44
Total expenditures	$229,345,245 93

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JULY DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS:

July 1, 1870	$2,480,672,427 81
July 1, 1871	2,353,211,332 11
July 1, 1872	2,253,251,328 78
July 1, 1873	2,234,482,993 20

This last statement is made without regard to the interest due and unpaid, or accrued, or cash in the Treasury at the dates named. By adding interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued, and deducting cash in the Treasury for the past two fiscal years, we have the following result:

Balance of obligations, July 1, 1872	$2,191,486,353 62
Balance of obligations, July 1, 1873	2,147,818,713 57

Net reduction during the fiscal year $43,667,639 05

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 30, 1873.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Pacific Mail	44	42¾	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
Adams Express		92	92	92	92
Wells Fargo Express		73	73	73	73
American Express		67	67		
United States Express		67	67		
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Michigan Central			93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Illinois Central	108½	108			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago and N. W.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred					
Rock Island	108¾	51	108¾	108¾	108¾
St. Paul	51	50¾	51	51	51
St. Paul, pref	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Wabash	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Fort Wayne					
Ohio & Mississippi					37¾
Union Pacific					24¾
Chicago and Alton					92¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Marietta & Cin.					13½
Col. Cin. & Ind. Central	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 30, 1873.

REMARKS.—We do not remember ever seeing a duller Saturday's market than that of to-day. Perhaps we should except fruits and vegetables, which were moderately active. Why this state of things exists we know not, unless it was that the month as well as the week was about winding up, and purchasers were desirous of seeing "how matters stood" before making contracts for the incoming month.

There was some inquiry for choice brands of western and home manufactured flours. The variety for freight depos was strong under the receipts of flour piled in them. Some portion of it, however, is intended for Eastern shipment.

The grain market shows no new features worthy of special mention. Wheat, oats and corn are held firmly at quotations. The stock of wheat on hand is scarcely equal to the demand. Oats and corn plenty.

Groceries were reported extremely dull, there being scarcely enough sales made upon which to base quotations. But this state of things cannot last.

In the bacon and produce line a fair amount of business was transacted and dealers seemed contented with the situation, at least we heard no complaints among dull market talk.

Below will be found the receipts of the principal articles of produce by rail and river for the past week:

Flour, bbls	3,094	Apples, barrels	2,137
Cheese, tcks	1,677	Corn, sacks	1,717
Wheat, sacks	4,075	Barley, sacks	1,115
Rye, sacks	2,911	Meal, sacks	1,230
Butter, packages	724	Bacon, tierces	630
Potatoes, barrels	1,000		

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the figures being wholesale, unless special mention is made to the country.

ASHES—The market, as is usual at this season of the year, rules very quiet, with sales at the following quotations: Reduced soda 5@5½c; common do 4c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; black lead 4½c, nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 4¾@4¾c

ALES—Prices remain unchanged, with a fair demand from the city and the regions round about where "Pittsburgh" is not in force. We quote as follows: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass English ale, in kilderkins of 20 gals, $7; half do, 9 gals, $4; kegs, 5 gals, $2.

APPLES—The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were 2,137 bbls. The market is amply supplied, though an improvement might be made in the quality. As a matter of course, prices are governed by quality and condition, averaging from $1.50 to $3.50 ₰ bbl.

BEANS—The demand is light at present. We are reported sales, as to quality, at $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BUTTER—Receipts 38 packages. The demand for strong grades is active, and the supply is but a shade of the requirements of the trade. The ruling quotations of the market are as follows: Prime 24@25c; common and medium do, but not strong, 20@22c; fair, low and inferior grades nominally 9@19c ₰ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a continued active demand for this popular household article. We are reported sales for city and country consumption, at the following quotations: ¼ ₰ cans, $1 60 ₰ doz; ½ ₰ cans $2 ₰ doz; 1 ₰ cans $3 ₰ doz; 10 ₰ wooden boxes, 40c ₰ lb.

BIRDSEED—Sales in a small way at 3½@4c ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a scarcity of hurl in the market, though red top and green are in full supply. We quote hurl, 9@9½c; red top, 6@7c; green, 6@7½c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no changes to note in prices. Dealers report a moderately active trade at present, and look for a good run of figures with buoyant hopes and expectations. Following are the figures at which sales are made by all leading dealers: Hams, extra sugar cured, 13½c; do, plain sugar, extra sugar cured, ₰ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₰ lb, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₰ lb, 12½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₰ doz, $1 50; bacon shoulders, ₰ lb, 8½c; do clear sides, ₰ lb, 11½c; bacon clear rib sides, ₰ lb, 11½c; mess pork, ₰ bbl, $18 00; lard, prime and in tierces, ₰ lb, 9½c; lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, ₰ lb, 9¾c; lard, refined for summer use, in half barrels, ₰ lb, 10c; lard, refined for summer use, in buckets, ₰ lb, 10c; lard, refined in 5 lb cannisters, ₰ lb, 11½c; lard, refined in 3 lb cannisters, ₰ lb, 12½c; lard, refined in 2 lb pails, ₰ lb, 13½c; lard, refined in 5 lb pails, ₰ lb, 13½c; lard, refined in 3 lb pails, ₰ lb, 13½c. Receipts, tierces 200; pieces 2,220.

CHEESE—Receipts by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours 937 boxs. The market is well supplied and prices unchanged. We are reported sales at the following figures: Choice Ohio factory at 12@13c@13½c in round lots, and 13@13¾@14c in jobbing lots; dairy 11@12c; old factory 10@13c; Sweitzer 11@13c; Limburger 16½@17c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—By the case sales are reported at $7 25@8 00.

CARBON OIL—The market continues quiet and firm. We are reported sales f. o. b. works at 18¾ @18½c, and 16@17c in a small way from stores.

COUNTRY MEATS—The market is almost barren of stock, hence we omit quotations.

CREMENTS—The market continues quiet with sales at the following figures for the brands named: Beecon's Phœnix at $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $1 00@1 50; white lime $1 00; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CRACKERS—Following are the rulings quotations for the articles enumerated: Water crackers 7c ₰ lb; butter crackers, 7½c ₰ lb; sugar crackers, 7½c ₰ lb; soda crackers, 7½c ₰ lb; oyster crackers, 7½c ₰ lb; ginger snaps, 12½c ₰ lb, and lemon biscuit 12c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The market continues dull but prices are no lower. Fresh, guaranteed, command 16c per dozen, though we heard of some sales at even lower figures. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that prices will rally ere long.

FEATHERS—Strictly prime geese feathers are in demand at 55c in round lots; mixed 50@55c; old factory 30@35c.

FISH—A good trade demand is reported for large sizes. No. 1 $25 ₰ bbl; medium do $20; $23 ₰ half bbl; No 1, $21; shore No 2, $14 50; No 3, large $12 50 for half barrels, quarters and kits 25c more; lake herring, quarters, $2 15; white fish $8.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,200 bbls. As above remarked the market shows no new features worthy of special mention. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7 25@7 50 for choice Minnesota; new red winter wheats at $7 50@7 75, and old at $8 @8 25.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	204	Corn, sacks	349
Barley, sacks	170	Rye, sack	170
Oats, sacks	2,601		

There was not much doing in the grain market today. City and country mills are pretty well supplied, hence at present the light purchasers. Prices of wheat, corn and oats unchanged. Rye and barley nominal. We quote as follows —old $1 50@1 55; new $1 45@1 50. Oats —prime white 46@47c; mixed 42@43c. Corn— shelled 45@46c; ear 38@39c; mixed 37@38c. Rye 85c. There is little doing in barley, buyers evidently holding for lower prices, which in the opinion of many will be able to obtain, as it is declining in the west.

GROCERIES—As remarked above, the market was dull to-day, more so than is usually the case on Saturday. But the cloud will soon pass, and the sun of business prosperity shine upon us. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12c; powdered, 12c; granulated, 12c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¾c; extra C, 11¼c; Franklin extra C, 10¾c; Keystone extra C, 10¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¾c; other grades 7¾@8½c.

Coffees—Rio prime to good to prime 25@26c; choice old Government Java 36c; roasted, loose, 29@c; 1 lb packages, 32c.

Syrups and Molasses—Sugar house syrup, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans fancy molasses, 60c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

HAY—Under light receipts quotations are maintained. We quote baled on wharf and track at $20@22 as to quality.

ONIONS—The market is dull at $4 00@4 50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours foot up 384 bushels. The market weaker. We quote as follows: Barrel $2 50@3 00; bushel 75@90c; Early Rose $ bbl.

PEACHES—Sound peaches $2 50 to $3 00 ₰ box. Plums $3 50@4 00. Whortleberries $1 50 ₰ pail Water melons sliced $3 00 ₰ 100.

PEANUTS—At $2 25 ₰ bushel and 10c ₰ lb in a small way.

RAGS—3@3½c ₰ lb for mixed cotton.

SALT—Market steady with a fair demand at $1 60 ₰ bbl in car lots and $1 75@1 80 from store.

SEEDS—Timothy is in request at $3 50@3 75 per bush; Flaxseed $1 80 ₰ bush.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

TALLOW—Market firm, with sales at 8½@9c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines $1 03@1 05 ₰ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 50; three hoop do, $2 75; No 3 tubs, $6; No 2 do, $7; No 1 do, $10 75; wash boards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

August 30.—Hops are quiet but firm at our quotations. There is nothing new with regard to crop prospects; picking will be general in about a week. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 28th instant:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	21
Total receipts same period in 1872	29,781
Total receipts for same period in 1871	29,121
Total receipts for same period in 1870	67,799
Total receipts for same period in 1869	102,027
Total imports since September 1, 1872	20,936
Total exports since September 1, 1872	9,315

The Cooperstown *Journal* of August 28th says: There has been a great deal of rain during the past week, followed at times by hot weather, which had a tendency to cause the hops out there was a change for the better on Sunday, and picking commenced on Monday under more favorable circumstances than those allowed for. A careful comparison of the various and conflicting reports before us from the different counties comprising the hop district of this State leads to these conclusions: The aggregate yield will be about what it was last year, possibly a little more, should the acreage prove greater; the quality will not be so uniformly good; there will be three or more distinct grades; there will be a demand for foreign hops to the extent of 15,000@ 20,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 30.—The stock of 1873 is light and meets few buyers, the trade holding off for the new crop, which will soon come in freely. The crop of 1872 is reported generally of good quality, though quantity is supposed to be short of last year, requiring considerable use of foreign importations. We quote as follows:

1873	50@60c	Bavarian	33@42c
1872	35@40c	English	30@35c
Old Ods	8@15c	Californian	45@50c

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 30.—We have to note another week of activity in the wool trade, with larger sales to consumers than for several weeks previous. The large sale of foreign wool to go out of the market have probably had something to do with the increased sales of domestic, and yesterday and Thursday there was some excitement in the market. There is no very marked change in prices, though the market is very firm, and on very choice grades better prices are obtained. The stock of XXX and above is light, and is mostly controlled by a few houses, who hold these wools firmly. There is a little improvement in good Ohio and Michigan fleece, but dealers seem really getting very little more money than last week. Stocks and receipts are heavy, and dealers seem content to make large sales at present rates rather than check the demand by advancing prices.

The sales of California wools have been very large, and full prices have been obtained. These wools seem to be attracting more than usual attention from manufacturers, and choice lots sell readily, and at satisfactory prices, say about the same as last week. Pulled wool has been in good demand, and the sales are quite large. Stocks are only moderate, and the manufacturers pick up desirable lots about as fast as they arrive.

The sales of unwashed wool continue large, and prices are steady, and without material change.

Combing and delaine wools have sold freely, and prices are firm and about as last week. No sales of Canada are reported this week.

Foreign wool continues to sell freely for export, and the transactions this week include an unusually large amount of sheepskins to go out of the country. Cape is steady, but is held rather above the views of manufacturers, who are not willing to pay much above 34 cents, while some holders are asking 36@37c, and even more for choice lots. Australian is quiet, but held firmly.

Receipts for the week ending August 23 have been 16,961 bales domestic and 2,000 bales foreign.

The sales of the week foot up 2,750,000 pounds domestic and 212,000 pounds foreign, and 870,000 pounds foreign shipped.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

August 30.—There has been a very large business consummated within the past three days, and prices in some instances have materially improved, especially in the case of fleece wool: Ohio XX is now quoted at 50@53c, Michigan 47@48c, and western 47c. In foreign, considerable of a settlement is noticed; Cape seems to occupy the attention of manufacturers more than any other class, and several parcels have been disposed of, including one lot for export; stocks of all kinds are now reduced to a very low figure, consequent upon the heavy transactions of late and the small quantity arriving; some parties are asking as high as 37c for prime lots of Cape, but as yet 36@36½ has been the highest price obtained; the latest advices from the Cape report two vessels loading for Boston, and a fine number for this port, and by the first sailing of one for New York June 24. Montevideo has been in fair request, and holders are firm at 34@ 35; the sales comprise five bales Australian at 50c; 200 do Cape 38@35c; 20,000 lbs Mexican 17@20c; 2 bales English noils 50c; 7 do spinning, 47½c; 2 do, mixed, 45c; bags Texas 21@37½c; 79,000 lbs do 25@32c; 20,000 lbs spring California 32½c; 137 bales do 25@30c; 2,500 lbs scoured Oregon 80c; 5,000 lbs pulled 45c; 2,000 lbs No. 1 do 52c; 14 bales super do 40c; 85,000 lbs domestic fleece 48@52c; 25,000 lbs X and above do 48@52c; 21 bags scoured do, 60c; 6,000 lbs medium do 36@38c; 3,000 lbs combing do 50c; 1,000 lbs delaine 56c; 2,000 lbs shearings 28c.—*Commercial Ex.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 30.—There is a fair business doing and prices are firmer. Sales of 480,000 pounds, within the range of the following figures: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Super Saxony fleece 52@ 54c; full blood merino fleece 50@52c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 48@50c; half blood fleece 43@ 45c; quarter blood fleece 40@42c; common fleece 38@ 40c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin —Full blood merino fleece 45@48c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 44@45c; half blood fleece 42@43c; quarter blood fleece 39@41c; common fleece 37@39c. Illinois, Iowa and Missouri—Full blood merino fleece 44@45c; three-quarter blood merino fleece 42@43c; half blood fleece 42@43c; quarter blood fleece 38@41c; common fleece 37@41c. Combing and Delaine—Washed fleece 52@55c; unwashed fleece 38@43c. Canada fleece 37@39c. Tub-washed choice selected, 55@56c. Fine washed 52@53c; half combing 47@50c; low or burry 43@46c. Unwashed—Fine 38@39c; medium 36@37c; low 28@30c; bucks 29@32c. Pulled—City merino 46@48c; city super 40@45c; western 38@42c. Lambskin—California fine spring 42@45c; medium do 37@38c; low do 32@35c; burry or heavy 16@ 21c. Colorado and New Mexico—Washed fine choice selected 50@52c; do average grades 31@36c; do black 17@18c; unwashed average grades 31@37c; do coarse 28@29c; do black 16@17c.—*North American.*

St. Louis Ore Market.

August 28.—While the Iron Mountain and other companies hold the prices of their ores up to ten and eight dollars respectively, as quoted in our report of the iron and ore market yesterday, we learn that the Pilot Knob company has reduced the price of their ore to six per ton, and this rate should have been quoted in that report.—*Daily Times.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 30.—Wheat quiet and steady; sales No 1 red, $1 45; No 2, $1 42. Corn firm at 52 @53c. Oats steady at 39c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., August 30.—Wheat quiet but firm: No 1 Milwaukee, old, $1 36. Corn quiet but firm: high mixed 55c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 1, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports Exports per Penn. R. R.	per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Aug. 25	11,349	4,645	
Tuesday, Aug. 26	5,598		3,576
Wednesday, Aug. 27	4,495	1,799	
Thursday, Aug. 28	8,206		2,650
Friday, August 29	4,763		1,834
Saturday, August 30	10,160		
Total for week	42,469	1,799	13,005
Since January 1	1,199,936	87,809	527,812
To August 30, 1873	1,242,405	89,608	540,817
Same time 1872	867,979	97,152	397,092
Same time 1871	768,181	72,470	401,220
Same time 1870	541,753	90,870	375,334
Same time 1869	550,972	82,570	279,222
Same time 1868	780,488	121,947	333,276

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has undergone a variety of changes, settling down to a shade lower prices than were current at the date of our last general review. Parker's sold at 5c per bbl on 5c; against $1 30@1 35 for the week previous. The crude receipts were large exceeding 42,000 barrels. The next question is what are you going to do with it. The receipts from January to date are about one million and a quarter barrels, an increase over one previous year of 434,446 barrels. Refined was quiet, prices have varied but little during the week, and holders appear indifferent about making concessions.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	36,976	42,494

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past nine years, from January 1st to

August 30, 1873, bbls	1,242,425
Same time 1872	867,979
Same time 1871	768,181
Same time 1870	541,753
Same time 1869	550,972
Same time 1868	780,488
Same time 1867	657,890
Same time 1866	720,480
Same time 1865	230,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,799	1,706
Allegheny Valley Railroad	20,407	13,005
Total	21,637	11,801

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to August 30, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	82,570	90,370	72,470	97,152	39,605
A. V. R. R.	379,222	375,338	401,220	397,092	540,817
Total	461,792	466,290	473,690	494,244	580,422

Saturday.

CRUDE.

As usual on Saturday the market was dull. Dealers were indifferent about purchasing. Spot was offered at 4c. Parker's nominal $1 30@1 25. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, the asking rates for standard brands being 13½@13¾c.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were weak and declining, owing to the anticipated scarcity of tankage and the new strikes of the past few days. On upper deal the market ranged between $1 23¾@1 37½, closing weak at $1 25@1 26. At Oil City the market fell to 20 for spot. The market at Parker's closed weak at $1 15a $1 20. Sales and resales of crude petroleum in the oil region, August 29:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	1 33½
1,000 bbls upper road, 8 a. m., thirty days	1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, a put 10c a bbl	1 40
2,000 bbls upper road, b. o., bal. year	1 75
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 30
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 15
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 17½
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 20

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Market quiet. N. W. 16½c; crude, 6c; cases, 20½c. Sales, none. Futures 16½c.

OIL CITY, August 30.—Market dull and declining at $1 20@1 32½.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—Market quiet; spot nominal at $1 37½. Nothing doing.

PITHOLE, August 30.—Market quiet; spot nominal at $1 37½. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, August 30.—The market quiet at $1 35.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—Market quiet at $1 20@ $1 25. Nothing doing.

PARKER'S August 30.—Market quiet at $1 20@$1 25.

TIDIOUTE, August 30.—The market quiet at $1 15.

TITUSVILLE, August 30.—Market quiet and unchanged at about $1 30@$1 35.

FOXBURG, August 30.—Market at $1 20, but $1 15 appear to be the figures at the close.

OIL CITY, August 30.—Market $1 20 and dull and weak.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	161
Jos Bushnell	National O W	282
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	64
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	558
Thos King	Hutchinson O W	309
Fisher Bros	Eureka O W	154
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	947
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	1,259

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	161	National O W	282
Nonpareil O W	608	Keystone O W	558
Hutchinson O W	309	Eureka O W	154
Brilliant O W	947	American O W	99
Total			4,044

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 29, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila, b	251
F Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	206
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,400
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	579
Wormser, M & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	100
Brault & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	459
H S A Stewart	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	159
Citizens Ref Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	250
Vesta O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	336
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	521
Total		5,357

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hall & Co.]

MONDAY, September 1, 1873.

September 1.—Pig Iron.—The demand for best brands of Hanging Rock Irons is improving, and still more active movement looked for soon. Forge and low grades foundry remain quiet. Quotations unchanged.

BOSTON.

August 30.—There is no special change to note in the market for refined bar iron, which is selling fairly at prices quite as low as those of last week for the poorer grades. Most houses, however, maintain their quotations on the best brands of American, and on English iron. It is difficult to give a quotation which will represent the condition of the market, as dealers sell at almost any price to those who buy other goods. Pig iron is quiet, and our quotations are nominal.

We report small lots of American pig iron at $45 00 @50 00 per ton, including No 2 extra at $45@46, and No 1 at $48@52. We quote Eglinton at $47@48, Coltness at $57, Gartsherrie $52@56, charcoal at $60@70.

American and English refined bar selling at $3@95 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $3@$4 for extra sizes, according to size. Cast steel is selling at 12@ 13c for English, gold, 20@22c currency, and 16@18c for American, currency, while refined horse is selling at 18@19c gold. Anchors are selling at 8@c ₰ lb; chain cables (12 inches thick,) at 5½c ₰ lb; cut chains, 7¾@16c from 8-16 to 1⅛ inches. Boiler plates remain steady. We quote at 7¾@8c for flanges, 5¾@ 6c for T 10 by 1, and 4¾@5c ₰ lb for common and tank.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

August 30.—For Scotch pig, the market here is very quiet. Advices from the other side note some speculation in the market, with an advance of 10@15 shillings on all brands. The advance, though speculative, is supposed to be caused, to some extent, by light stocks, which are said to be lower than for some years past. The advance will have the tendency to check shipments hither, as shippers will not be inclined to send from here at an advance of 15 shillings on the cost, when No. 1 American can be had at less figures than Scotch can be laid down here. The market here has shown no improvement in the advance, and the only probable effect will be, perhaps, a stiffening in present prices. The demand is light to meet the wants of the trade, and at about our quotations. American pig is very quiet, and is heard of in small lots only. Foundry No. 1, $42@$45. We understand that sales of Thomas iron have been made recently as low as $36@36, but the price now is $38, with the exception of Weed, Coleman, Carbon and Lehigh Companies are all holding at $40; sales are reported of 50 tons at $39 to Hudson at $40, and 50 do, No 2 $40. New English rails are quiet. The business noted in our last in American rails foots up about 16,000 tons for the delivery at prices not made public. In Old English we hear of nothing doing. Scrap is also quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal. Refined bar from store continues quiet at our late reduced figures, but there is a much firmer feeling in Pittsburgh, the latest letters from there quoting a sale of 100 tons at 3 5-10 cents, which is an advance.—*Commercial List.*

BALTIMORE.

August 30.—The market for iron is dull, and prices are generally lower. There is little doing in American pig, and we quote Anthracite at $42@43 for No 1 foundry; $40@41 for No 2 foundry; $39@40 for forge; and $38 for mottled. Baltimore charcoal pig was sold at $50@55 for No 1, $45@50 for No 2, and $40@45 for mottled. Baltimore charcoal bar is in light supply, and we quote Eglinton at $49 per ton from yards, and Glengarnock at $46 50, afloat.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 30.—There is no change to notice in any of the features which distinguished the market at the close of our last. There are few or no buyers in the market, and the volume of trade is of a very restricted character, being confined to small lines for immediate consumption. Sales of 200 tons Lehigh Grade No 1 foundry at $45 00; 300 tons do No 2 X, at Isobuken, at $40 00; gray forge at $36 00@ 39 00; white and mottled at $27 00@28 00—the latter at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bar has further receded and will not bring over 2 6-10c, delivered, which, however, leading to increased activity. A contract was made for 2,000 tons to be delivered on one of the Lehigh roads, at 1 7-10c. Old rails have attracted rather more attention, but the trade is far from satisfactory. We quote T, H's at $47 7½ at 4 months; U's at $44 50@—with sales of 600 tons. New rails have been without interest, the mills refusing to sell except for cash. There have been some inquiries, but generally on time. We quote at $71 @72 50 for bright scrap in heavy at $47, and dull at $36.

Scotch Pig—Is in scant supply and firmly held at $44@50 for Eglinton. There is no Glengarnock here. —*Price Current.*

EUROPEAN—BY CABLE.

LONDON, August 29.—The *Times*, this morning has an editorial on the iron question, the burden of which is, that one of the finest markets England ever possessed (the trade in Iron) is being gradually closed to her. Her disasters in this direction are not yet ended. The United States are competing successfully for the control of the iron traffic with Canada, South America and the West Indies, and have contested under immense natural disadvantages. They have driven England from Brazil, and these. She cannot afford to idle and sleep away her time, while these young people are competing with thrifty, active, and intelligent nations. The *Times* thinks much of the blame for the state of things it describes lies on the shoulders of the Trades Unions.

The condition of the iron trade in the north of England seems to be improving. Information from Middlesbrough, August 28, states that furnaces are noted of Tuesday's market has been maintained since. The cause is variously stated, though the general impression appears to be that the improvement is attributable to a more hopeful view being taken of the future. Deliveries for past month show few more inquiries for rails; and the fact of the Hartlepool Works being about to start on Monday no doubt helps to inspire confidence. It is also now seen that the prices of coal and coke are not likely to undergo any moderate decline in autumn, and probably not in the winter either. This will thus be favorably felt. There will also have to be taken into account the larger demand for Germany, which the reduction of duty on iron from 15 to 7 per cent will, in a great measure,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, September 1, 1873.

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Baptist Ministers' Meeting.

The weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be resumed this morning, at ten o'clock, in the vestry of the Fourth avenue church.

Runaway.

While Dr. Hamilton was visiting John Brown, Jr., who died in Allegheny yesterday, his horse ran away on Irwin avenue and collided with another buggy on Reaver avenue, knocking off a wheel of the latter vehicle. No one was injured.

Death of a Prominent Alleghenian.

John Brown, Jr. Esq., a well known citizen of Allegheny, died suddenly yesterday at his residence on Irwin avenue. Mr. Brown was formerly a member of Select Council in our sister city, a position he held for several years. He had held other positions of honor and at the time of his death was President of the Second National Bank. On Saturday Mr. B. was about as usual and his sudden demise is a shock to a large circle of friends.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Saturday afternoon, Mr. Louis Cella, who formerly kept a saloon opposite the Court House, but who now resides in one of the outer wards, was thrown from a buggy, in Cherry alley, and seriously injured. He was seated in the vehicle, opposite a blacksmith shop, when the horse started off suddenly before he could get hold of the lines. Before reaching Sixth avenue the buggy came in contact with a post, and Mr. Cella was thrown violently upon the street. He was carried into Dr. Walter's office, near by, where his injuries were dressed.

Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

Since the settlement of the Rev. Thos. Pearson as pastor, this congregation have experienced a difficulty in accommodating hearers. Yesterday large and deeply interested audiences met, morning and evening. The Church property is valuable and well site, and there is a rapidly growing determination at once to occupy it in a good and elegant and convenient auditorium. It will be a people's church. The present premises furnish all that could be desired for Sabbath school and chapel requirements.

Rule to Have Mortgages Satisfied.

Some time since the Fire Commission sold to Messrs. Wm. B. Scaife & Sons, a lot of ground on Third avenue, for $8,000. It was subsequently discovered that there were three mortgages upon the property, amounting to its entire cost, which, however, had been paid but not satisfied on the record. The representative of the parties who held the mortgages are non residents, and on Saturday, Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., City Attorney, moved the Court of Common Pleas to grant a rule to show cause why the mortgages should not be satisfied. The Court granted the rule, which was made returnable October 4th. The Sheriff, in the meantime, will notify the parties interested in the mortgage, if their place of residence can be found.

The Steamer "Creighton" at Home.

The steam fire engine for the East End, named in honor of James McC. Creighton, Esq., General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was formally handed over to the members of the company, on Friday evening. Messrs. Pitcairn, McElroy and Wilson, of the Fire Commission, and Chief Engineer White, were present. The steamer was first subjected to a public trial, at the corner of Penn and Frankstown avenues, and her "squirting" qualities were admired by old and young alike. After the trial, Mr. Creighton invited the members of the Fire Commission, the Chief Engineer, and a number of prominent citizens, to his residence, where they were handsomely entertained. The new engine, the steamer and hose carriage, elegantly decorated, were hauled around in front of Mr. Creighton's house. They were all invited in, and had a right royal time.

Death of a Printer—Tribute of Respect.

At a special meeting of Typographical Union No. 7, held last evening in its rooms, to take action in reference to the death of Mr. Robert Charlton, late a Compositor in the *Chronicle* office, President Jno. L. Evans in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by James Onslow, Esq., Chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Typographical Union No. 7 has been again reminded by the dread Angel of Death, of the uncertainty of life, in the bereaving of our highly esteemed brother, Mr. Robert Charlton; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the inscrutable decree of Him who doeth all things well, and without whose knowledge a sparrow falleth not to the ground, we cannot but express our heartfelt sorrow at the early demise, by the fell destroyer, consumption, of our young, amiable and beloved brother Charlton.

Resolved, That in extending our sincere sympathy to the bereaved ones, we are consoled by the reflection that their loss is Robert's gain, as, being long since warned by the nature of his disease that his days were numbered, he had made his peace with God, and, relieved of his sufferings, his immortal spirit has gone to dwell in that other and better world where sickness and sorrow, pain and death never, never come.

Resolved, That the members of the Union will attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these proceedings, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of deceased.

Mr. Onslow made a few remarks eulogistic of the character of deceased, after which,

On motion, Messrs. D. F. Aiello, E. G. Walker and and James Clark were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the funeral.

The remains of Mr. Charlton will be taken to Steubenville on the seven o'clock train to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Wallace sisters closed a very successful engagement at this theater on Saturday evening, after producing during the week a number of popular burlesques and comic dramas.

This evening we are to have Ned Buntline and his queer combination of Indians and Indian slayers, who will in Ned's own thrilling play of "The Prairie Scouts," demonstrate to the people of Pittsburgh that genius and sensation seeker how Indians slaughter and are slaughtered in turn, the whole string together on the head of a love story, of course, and all together making a highly spiced evening's entertainment. The public seem to have a high appreciation of this sort of thing, and crowd every theater at which it is produced. Those who go late to the Opera House this evening, therefore, may expect to find the placard of "standing room only" staring them in the face.

Alma's American Theater.

Manager Alma's motto seems to be to get all the good people in the profession, and to keep all he had before. This is evidenced by the fact that he has added to the large and very talented company of last week Miss Blanche Selwyn, a fine vocalist; Prof. G. W. Ryder and Miss Ada Ryder, who will perform a daring aerial suspension feat; C. A. Gardner, "dutch" vocalist, and others. A change of performances will be given every night, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Trimble's Varieties.

In addition to a large number of accessions to this company, Messrs. Gardner & Trimble announce the production of an entirely new local drama, entitled "Light at Last." Better combinations than one now at this favorite house are rarely got together, even at the most pretentious places in the great cities of the East; and those who have failed how to handle good material of the kind than Harry Williams, the genial stage manager. Excellent exhibitions will be given every evening, and at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Academy of Music.

Manager Beamer is hastening the preparations for the opening of this house on Monday of next week, when the "Black Crook," with all kinds of new novelties will be produced for the first time this season. The Grenadier band connected with the troupe will give concerts in the parquet evening, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Constantine Oeser, of Sharpsburg, was adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

In the matter of James B. McFadden, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, leave was granted to sell real estate, discharged of all liens and encumbrances, except the mortgage of the Dollar Savings Bank.

In the case of Robert Robb vs. Christopher Miller, an alleged bankrupt, the hearing upon the motion for injunctions against execution creditors was continued until the 5th of September.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The Court approved the appointment of Robert J. Anderson as trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank.

Ann McCandless presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Sarah and Mary Pord, of the Eighth ward, who, it is charged, unlawfully retains her two grand children, Anna and George McCandless, aged five and three years.

Both Judges will sit to-day to hear cases on the argument list.

Monday, September 8th, Judge Kirkpatrick will take up the following cases: Drew vs. Blair, for use. Bender vs. Citizens Pass. R. W. Co. Flower Administrator vs. Danielson. White vs. Kane vs. Oeser et al. Stoneman vs. Georgwine. Liebelt vs. King et al. (4 cases.) Gilliland vs. Adams Express Company. Western Insurance Company for use vs. Bravo.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Preliminary orders were made granting charters of incorporation to the Keystone Mutual and Twenty-seventh Ward Building and Loan Associations, and to the Excelsior Cornet Band of Allegheny City.

The writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Warden Shorb, of the County Jail, was returned and after due investigation the Court ordered the discharge of Solomon Barwick, on the ground that he was detained for no sufficient cause.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The Criminal Court met Saturday, and finished up the business of the June term.

In a large number of cases the recognizances were forfeited, and order made to sue the bail.

Wm. Wetzel, indicted for riot and an affray, on oath of W. L. Jones, was found guilty to the second count, was fined $100 and directed to pay the costs of prosecution.

In the case of Nancy Temple, indicted for larceny on oath of William Semple, a *nolle pros.* was entered on payment of costs and twenty dollars remission on the forfeited recognizance.

In the case of Thomas Marshall, indicted for larceny, on oath of Jane Mellon, a *nolle pros.* was allowed, the prosecutor having died.

In the cases of William Johnson, of the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and Eugene Denny, of McKeesport, indicted for illegal voting, on oath of Josiah Myers and J. B. McMartin, *nolle pros.* were allowed on payment of costs. Denny claimed that he was a barkeeper in the interest of Johnson, and consequently was not responsible. Robinson alleged that his is an eating saloon, and, therefore, erroneously returned.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A GIRL.

Hand Crushed in a Cotton Loom.

A serious accident happened, on Saturday, to Miss Lizzie Blackworth, a weaver in the Penn cotton mills. While she was cleaning some of the gearing of the loom at which she worked, the foreman was engaged in tightening the belt. Without giving her notice he started the machinery, with the result of mashing three of her fingers. Two of them were amputated on Saturday, when the pain became so great that she was unable to endure more, and the amputation of the other was postponed until this day. Her employer agrees to pay expenses resulting from this unfortunate affair, and also to perform hereafter.

STRIKE ENDED.

The Miners in Westmoreland County to Resume Work To-Day.

The strike of the miner's at Irwin and other railroad points in Westmoreland county came to an end on Saturday, the operators agreeing to an advance of ten cents per ton, instead of fourteen, which was originally demanded. The miners, after standing out for several weeks, will resume work to-day. They had been digging at seventy cents, demanded eighty-four and go to work at eighty cents. Some of them had been so straitened in circumstances that they were compelled to solicit aid, and a committee arrived in this city for that purpose, last week, meeting with reasonable success. A meeting of miners has been called, to assemble in City Hall to-morrow evening, to give moral aid and support to the Westmoreland miners in their contest, but now that the strike is ended, the meeting will hardly be held. This strike, like most others, inflicted great loss upon both parties concerned, and it is to be hoped that the effects will be recovered from before another is precipitated.

ELOQUENCE.

A Lecture by Dr Geo H. Keyser, Delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral.

There was a large audience in attendance in the basement of the Cathedral last evening to hear the lecture of Dr. Keyser on Eloquence. The lecture was for the benefit of the Library, and netted, we are pleased to state, a handsome sum for this worthy object. The foresight of the Lecture Committee in inducing this well known and able gentleman, has, we are pleased to report, borne good fruits in this their first venture. Before the hour of meeting the St. Cecilia's Brass Band discoursed some excellent music, and the St. Paul's Temperance Glee Club favored the audience with a song.

The lecturer was introduced by Rev. Father Hickey, who said it was an unnecessary task to introduce Dr. Keyser. [Applause.] That well known gentleman, he said, towered over him in the knowledge of the people as he did in stature. [Laughter.] There was no need for the speaker to dilate upon the subject, and he would take a seat and let the Doctor speak.

Dr. Keyser, on appearing, was greeted with applause by his intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, and he said that notwithstanding the elegant introduction of the Very Reverend gentleman, he still felt a degree of reluctance on coming before the audience which greeted him. After complimenting the members of the Library Committee, Dr. Keyser proceeded to deliver his lecture, as follows:

When God created man He endowed him with certain great faculties which He knew would be necessary in exercising the various duties of life. Among these was the power of speech: it therefore has become a principle with the best writers, and the most eloquent statesmen, that he may be thought great who is sublime words. It may be thought by some that if the orator raised on the shoulders of the masses is sublime pretensions as mine, I should not have ventured it, but when I call to mind, and when the names of those of William Wirt, and the great Lord Chatham, no one will begrudge me my vanity, on account of the credit of the ludorers.

In the ll used Castle, on the 30th of January, 1775, Lord Chatham said:

"When your lordship look at the papers transmitted us from America; when you consider their decency, firmness and z eal, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my study—I have read Thucidides and have studied and admired the orators of Athens and Rome, no one ever touched me with more force, force of sagacity, and vigor of reasoning, force of eloquence, or more truly worthy the consideration, the attention, or body of men, can stand in preference to the general tone and style of these extracts, or to give you a more just idea of my opinion of these orators, as they will, at last to a mere question of fact, I will express my self in a few words, in the same language I would speak in the senate house, if I had the honor to be a member of it. They will tell you, that the subject was fit for eloquence, that the question was proper for all the powers of oratory, and that the orator had liberty to exert them in their full extent, for the support of the noblest cause. Whether they have executed their task with equal merit, is what I shall not decide. I may be prejudiced in favor of what I wish to find true, but all who heard him must have been struck with the conviction that he was a master of his subject, and that he was pouring the genuine sentiments of his heart. In the whole of his speech, whether we consider the exordium, the narration, the arguments, or the peroration, all the nobler and higher passions were addressed, all the resources of eloquence were exerted, if to touch high and noble purposes and those of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," men, through whose labors and exertions it is a re-transmitted to us, with the additions which they have made to it through the progressing age of the world. The good which eloquence, properly considered is capable of conferring upon society can hardly be over estimated, when we take in account, the attention and consideration, which has been bestowed upon it, in every age of the world. It is only in times of great commotion, or in a nation's infancy, that it has been disregarded, or prostituted to base and wicked purposes; when overawed by force, or bribed by gain, when men, too much for the pursuit or wealth, readily turn aside, from all those high and noble things studies to follow the dictates of the lower and more sordid passions of our nature. There is no sphere of life, in which it may not be capable, and in which it may not be a laudable object of ambition, to qualify us to act a more honorable and useful part.

To wake the mind by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart,
To make mankind in conscious virtue bold
Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold."

Time will not allow, however well qualified I might be supposed, more than merely to allude to that epoch in the history of eloquence, so well known by most men who have given the subject attention and who have written so pleasingly, I begin with Pisistratus, Demosthenes and Æschines, amongst the Greeks; and carried to a still higher degree of perfection by Cicero, Brutus, Mark Antony and Julius amongst the Romans. The trials and difficulties which waylaid the path of Demosthenes are well known to all who have ever read Pin arch. The secret which by long above his head to contend with weariness in the shrugging of his shoulders; the nobbles which he carried in his mouth, in order to overcome an impediment in his pronunciation; his speaking by the sea shore, in a storm to accustom himself to the noise of a multitude, if not worthy of imitation, contain, at least, a lesson of perseverance by which we learn that even the greatest natural defects may be overcome, if we only avail ourselves of the right means and use them with energy. The men of ancient times well knew the value and importance of eloquence. By them they arose to the highest and most dignified places in the State. They brought into high esteem in the field every art and science which could be made to adorn and embellish it; in fact, they may be said to have made it the soul of every other art and science to express, and blended them into one. So true is this, that Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, feared his own loss of Demosthenes more than he did the pikes and bold backs of the Athenians.

Lord Byron in his age of bronze, beautifully conveys the idea, when he says:

"Henry, the forest born Demosthenes,
Whose thunder shook the Philip of his seas."

I cannot pass by, without a passing allusion, at least, to that wonderful son of the West, whose luminous and Acts of the Apostles, when he stood chained before the Areopagus, he thus gives an account of his marvelous conversion to Christianity, which, in a degree, may be considered as a key to the whole of his after life; but all who heard him might be even as he was save the chains and the dungeon. Paul was a small man in the time of St. Chrysostom and St. Augustine. St. Augustine was a teacher of rhetoric, and it was his duty to see that his pupils were well versed in the art of speaking. In this he was a master of the art, and in reading the writings of Paul, and of several of the fathers, he found that the latter in effective action and delivery in looking at Paul's epistles, he found that the latter in effective action and delivery in looking at Paul's epistles, he found that the latter in effective action and delivery in looking at Paul's epistles